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# Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for an initial period of 12 months. In paragraph 20 of that resolution, the Council requested me to report at regular intervals on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIK. The current report covers the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from my previous report, dated 3 March 2000 (S/2000/177), up to 3 June 2000.

2. Twelve months ago, UNMIK deployed to Kosovo to begin the long process of building stability, peace, democracy and prosperity in the shattered province. When UNMIK arrived, Kosovo was a scene of chaos, economic ruin, extensive destruction, lawlessness, widespread retribution and, in many parts, largely empty of its population. In addition, the members of armed Kosovo Albanian groups and other self-appointed forces sought to fill the vacuum left by the departing authorities and forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the areas of administration and security. There was also a real risk of a conflict among Kosovo Albanians.

3. Within the first months, more than 700,000 refugees returned to their homes, reconstruction had started and preparations for winter were well under way. As a result, despite widespread fears, there were no fatalities as a result of the cold. The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was demilitarized, and the long process of transforming soldiers into civilians began with the formation of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). UNMIK police have made significant progress towards bringing order to the streets of Kosovo, and the training and development of the locally recruited Kosovo Police Service (KPS) is now well under way. The economy is showing signs of a vibrant recovery, and preparations are continuing to revitalize and reform the private sector and to continue the development of a market economy. Local political leaders now share some of the responsibility for guiding Kosovo, and a joint interim administration has been established to allow local residents to share in the administration of the area. In short, notwithstanding the persistence of a number of serious concerns described in the present report, Kosovo today is definitely a better place than the international community found it 12 short months ago.

## II. Overview

4. During the reporting period, UNMIK consolidated the central and municipal structures through which the people of Kosovo participate in the interim administration of the province. With the participation of both ethnic Albanian and non-Albanian communities in Kosovo, the composition of these structures became more reflective of the population in the province. The overall security situation, despite some improvements, remains fragile. Nonetheless, the harassment and intimidation of non-Albanian communities continued at unacceptable levels and underscored the tremendous complexity faced in building coexistence and tolerance.

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## A. Political situation

5. The most notable political event in Kosovo during the reporting period was the decision on 2 April by the Serb National Council (SNC) Gracanica to join the Joint Interim Administrative Structure (JIAS) as an observer for an initial period of three months. This marks a critical point towards the consolidation of JIAS and a positive step in building a multi-ethnic Kosovo. One Kosovo Serb represents the community in the Interim Administrative Council (IAC) and four Kosovo Serbs serve in the Kosovo Transitional Council (KTC). Two other Kosovo Serbs have been appointed as co-heads for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labour and Employment. In addition, SNC announced its unanimous support for the Mission's "agenda for coexistence", while listing a number of additional conditions that would need to be met during the three-month trial period before it would join JIAS as a full member.

6. The decision to join JIAS was a courageous move, spearheaded by Bishop Artemije. It was taken by SNC Gracanica without the participation of SNC representatives from Mitrovica and in the face of open threats and intimidation by local hardliners. The federal Government continued to oppose the active political cooperation of Kosovo Serbs with UNMIK. Following the decision of SNC Gracanica to join JIAS, both the SNC Mitrovica and the pro-Belgrade Serb National Assembly (SNA) launched intensive efforts to reverse SNC Gracanica's decision. Antagonism between pro-Milosevic and opposition Serb political forces in Kosovo has also sharpened.

7. The trend towards pluralism within the Kosovo Albanian political landscape continued, including with an increased number of political parties growing out of the former KLA. For instance, a former high-ranking KLA commander, Ramush Haradinaj, formed the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo. Altogether, some 30 Kosovo Albanian parties are active within the province. The Bosniac community is represented by three parties, and the Kosovo Turkish community fields two political parties. All Kosovo Albanian political parties are actively involved in the political party registration process, collecting the 4,000 signatures of support necessary to register and certify the parties.

8. On 11 April, for the first time, IAC held its meetings with both the Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Albanian representatives. A representative of the Kosovo civil society has observer status. IAC has endorsed a number of key regulations, including those establishing the JIAS Departments, implementing the tax administration and creating the Central Election Commission, the Civil Registry and the Victim Recovery and Identification Commission. It has addressed a number of important substantive issues, including the Kosovo consolidated budget, local administration, reconstruction, health, education, utilities and private sector development. During the period under review, IAC has become increasingly vocal and active, not only on administrative issues, but also in the promotion of tolerance between ethnic communities and the condemnation of violence through statements to the Kosovo population.

9. The direct involvement of the local population in the interim administration of Kosovo is ensured through the establishment of the 20 JIAS departments. The departments are under the direct supervisory control of a deputy of my Special Representative, with 15 departments under the Deputy Special Representative for Civil Administration, 4 under the Deputy Special Representative for Economic Reconstruction and 1 under the Deputy Special Representative for Institution Building.

10. Out of 40 co-head positions (20 each for internationals and locals), 19 international and 18 local co-heads have been appointed. The positions of local department co-heads have been distributed among the three major Kosovo Albanian political parties (five to each), Kosovo Serb representatives (two), representatives of the Kosovo Bosniacs and the Kosovo Turks (one each) and one independent representative. Four women have been appointed as international co-heads, and three have been appointed as local co-heads through the efforts of my Special Representative. The UNMIK international co-head has the responsibility to ensure that the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) are upheld in the work of the JIAS departments.

11. Under the JIAS agreement of 15 December 1999, all parallel structures of an executive, legislative or judicial nature were required to dissolve by 31 January 2000. In general, parallel security and administrative structures dissolved rapidly after 31 January.

12. Following the JIAS agreement, the enlarged 36-member KTC continued to meet each week under the chairmanship of my Special Representative, and the multi-ethnic character of the Council was reinforced.

On 12 April, four Kosovo Serb representatives from SNC Gracanica returned to KTC as observers. On 3 May, two representatives of the Bosniac community rejoined KTC. On 17 May, a representative of the Roma community attended KTC for the first time. Consultations to nominate a second Kosovo Turkish representative continue. The representative of the Kosovo Albanian party, the National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo (LKCK), resigned on 10 May from KTC, protesting that UNMIK and the international community were not doing enough to solve the issue of Kosovo Albanian missing persons and detainees in Serbia proper.

13. The expanded KTC has become an active forum for debate. KTC has focused on missing persons and detainees, civil registration, security, education, the judicial system, private sector development and the registration of political parties. On 10 May, KTC endorsed a statement on tolerance condemning the crimes that took place in Kosovo before, during and after the recent conflict and urging all inhabitants of Kosovo to refrain from violence. It also called upon the federal authorities to hand over all Kosovo Albanians and members of other Kosovo communities in prison in Serbia proper to UNMIK. For the first time, Kosovo Albanian political leaders recognized that the Kosovo Serb community faces serious limitations in the exercise of its fundamental rights in Kosovo. In addition, the statement recognized the right of voluntary return for members of all communities in Kosovo.

14. Four KTC working groups have been set up, on tolerance and protection of local communities; detainees and missing persons; economic affairs and public utilities; and education. These working groups have become another practical link between JIAS and the local population. The Working Group on Detainees and Missing Persons has begun to compile the information available on detainees and missing persons of all ethnic communities. Representatives of Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb non-governmental organizations and of SNC Gracanica have agreed to work together on this initiative in an effort to ensure that the mandate of the yet-to-be-appointed Special Envoy will include missing persons of the Kosovo Serb and other ethnic communities.

15. The development of municipalities in Kosovo is an essential element in the establishment of self-government as mandated in resolution 1244 (1999). The draft regulation on the self-government of municipalities in Kosovo will be completed in the coming weeks. The regulation will determine the nature of municipalities and their elected and administrative bodies, their competencies and their relations with the JIAS departments and the central authorities. It will also include measures to ensure the non-discriminatory provision of municipal services and the fair representation of qualified members of the minority communities in the municipal structures. Special provisions will be included for the transitional period setting out the areas and mechanisms of intervention of my Special Representative, either directly or through the UNMIK municipal administrators, in order to ensure compliance with resolution 1244 (1999).

16. Progress has been made in the establishment of municipal bodies. These bodies, comprising local representatives, operate under the authority of UNMIK. As at 29 May, a total of 27 out of 30 municipal councils had been established. Council members have been selected by UNMIK from among political parties, ethnic communities and civil society groups, making them broadly representative of the respective municipal constituency. So far, 27 out of 30 municipal administrative boards, which manage the municipal services departments, have been established. All municipal councils and administrative boards have *ad interim* status in view of the upcoming municipal elections.

17. The limited participation of minority communities within the municipal structures remains a matter of concern. Some minority members have withdrawn in protest against ethnically motivated acts of violence or have not been able to attend meetings because of security conditions. The creation of representative municipal structures has been particularly difficult in Mitrovica, where Kosovo Serbs have refused to serve alongside members of the municipality's Kosovo Albanian majority. Nonetheless, cooperation has improved. Leaders of both communities have agreed to jointly participate in meetings convened by UNMIK on specific issues. Kosovo Serbs are often reluctant to assume municipal positions, even in areas where they constitute a majority. They fear that their pension benefits and other entitlements, acquired while in public service prior to the conflict, would be jeopardized. Efforts continued to ensure a fair representation of members of

the Turkish, Roma, Bosniac and other Muslim Slav communities in the municipal structures.

18. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK is mandated to organize and oversee the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement. In line with this mandate, my Special Representative informed the Council on 6 March that he would develop a "contract" on self-government. This contract will place special emphasis on community protection, given the difficult situation faced by members of non-Albanian communities in Kosovo. The elements of the contract will include legislative, executive and judiciary structures, as well as other provisions deemed necessary for self-administration. The structures will build upon the already existing joint bodies of JIAS, including IAC, and KTC. An important step will be the municipal elections now planned for October. To secure agreement within Kosovo for this important project, my Special Representative intends to closely involve local representatives in developing the contract.

19. UNMIK maintains contacts with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through the Committee for Cooperation with UNMIK in Pristina. The President of the Committee has regular meetings with senior representatives of UNMIK, the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and other international agencies in Kosovo. In order to advance meaningful dialogue with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNMIK suggested the establishment of a permanent working body — a joint consultative committee. This proposal received a positive response from the Yugoslav side. An understanding was reached that the committee should deal with practical transboundary issues of mutual interest. Both UNMIK and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have submitted their concrete proposals with regard to the committee's agenda, which are currently being reviewed. The other channel of contact with the Yugoslav authorities — through KFOR — is the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC), established within the framework of the Military-Technical Agreement. High-level JIC liaison meetings take place on a weekly basis and constitute an important venue for exchanging information and discussing the security situation within the ground and air safety zones.

20. UNMIK continues to develop strong relations with all neighbouring countries in order to establish cooperation on practical matters needed for the normal functioning of the Mission. On 7 March a representative of UNMIK and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia signed an agreement on cross-border cooperation covering economic issues. Regional political leaders have also been encouraged to help promote peace and tolerance through their influence in the region. UNMIK also continues to work within the framework of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe to promote a commitment from regional leaders to advance the political and economic stability of the region as a whole.

## B. Security situation

21. The general security situation in Kosovo has not changed significantly during the reporting period. Members of minority communities continued to be victims of intimidation, assaults and threats throughout Kosovo. In particular, during recent weeks there has been an upsurge in localized violence. These attacks, almost exclusively against Kosovo Serbs, appear to be orchestrated and have had an unsettling effect on Kosovo Serbs' confidence. UNMIK and KFOR have expanded their efforts in response to those attacks.

22. During the first quarter of 2000, UNMIK police in Kosovo recorded some 9,281 criminal offences. Among those, 411 were classified as serious crimes (murders, attempted murders, aggravated assaults, rapes, kidnappings and attempted kidnappings). UNMIK police have arrested suspects in 178 of those cases. UNMIK police crime analysts estimate that approximately two thirds of the serious crimes committed in Kosovo during the reporting period were inter-ethnic in nature, and were directed mostly against Kosovo Serbs. More than 80 per cent of the arson cases were identifiable as inter-ethnic crimes.

23. Mitrovica continued to be a flashpoint for ethnically related violence. Measures to improve public order and to counter extremist activities in Mitrovica have continued to be a key focus of both UNMIK and KFOR. A strategy to stabilize the situation and build confidence between the communities has been implemented. UNMIK police and KFOR are taking steps to enhance joint security operations, including through enhanced communications and tactical coordination, particularly during incidents of public disorder and violence. Additional KFOR and UNMIK police units and personnel have been deployed, and

stricter checks on individuals entering the city have been implemented.

24. During the first quarter of this year, a series of violent incidents gave rise to some concern over the situation in southern Serbia and its likely impact on Kosovo. These incidents were linked to the emergence of the so-called UCPMB (Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac), an armed ethnic Albanian group, and to a heightened Yugoslav security presence in the area. Beginning in late January, fears over personal security led ethnic Albanians to flee southern Serbia for the eastern half of Kosovo. In response to the deteriorating situation, KFOR stepped up its presence along the boundary and mounted successful raids inside Kosovo against sites that may have been used to train or support UCPMB. By the latter half of March, reports of violent incidents had dwindled and the flow of internally displaced persons had decreased dramatically; however, contingency plans remain in place in the event of large-scale population movements (almost 15,000 have been registered as internally displaced persons from southern Serbia proper since June 1999). On 23 March, following a series of concerted steps by the international community, some elements of UCPMB committed themselves to seeking a political solution to the situation in southern Serbia. Nonetheless, occasional armed clashes with Yugoslav security forces continued to be observed and reported. KFOR and UNMIK are closely monitoring the situation.

25. The commitments made by the Yugoslav authorities in the Military-Technical Agreement continued to be met. There is no evidence that Yugoslav military or paramilitary units are operating within Kosovo. The commitments made by the former KLA in the undertaking of demilitarization and transformation of 21 June 1999 and the statement of principles of 19 September 1999 continued to be upheld. There is no evidence that formed units of the former KLA are continuing to operate.

26. KFOR and UNMIK police continued to search for weapons, through both vehicle checkpoints and house searches. A large number of weapons have been confiscated, at a rate of around 10 to 15 weapons each week, from members of all ethnic groups.

## C. Status of the Mission

27. The four components or pillars of UNMIK remain: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which heads the humanitarian affairs pillar; the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which heads the institution-building pillar; the European Union, which heads the economic reconstruction pillar; and the United Nations, which heads the civil administration pillar.

28. As at 29 May, the civil administration pillar had a staff of 292 international Professional personnel out of an authorized total of 435, resulting in a headquarters staffing level of 86 per cent. In the regions and municipalities, the staffing levels are 42 and 60 per cent respectively. The institution-building pillar (OSCE) had 564 international staff members in Kosovo out of an authorized total of 751. UNHCR had a total of 78 international staff members, and the economic reconstruction pillar had 63 international staff. The United Nations Volunteer programme had 547 Volunteers in Kosovo. Volunteers come from 83 countries, and 27 per cent are women. Volunteers are working in various areas, including in the regional and municipal administration and numerous specialized fields.

29. The Executive Committee, comprising my Special Representative, his principal deputy and the four deputy special representatives, met daily. The Executive Committee's Joint Planning Group continued to develop the UNMIK strategic plan and established a number of working groups and task forces to address issues of concern, including the Working Group on Returns and the Joint Interim Administration Task Force. Coordination with KFOR and other international agencies on security issues is maintained by the Military Liaison Office. The Office of Gender Affairs made significant progress in mainstreaming gender issues throughout UNMIK, including in JIAS, as well as within the local community and municipal structures.

30. The strategic plan of UNMIK is the focus for forward planning within the Mission and serves as a means of identifying upcoming tasks, ensuring effective coordination between the components (and with KFOR) and developing plans to address key policy and operational issues. Representatives of the

components and KFOR meet regularly to develop and follow up on the implementation of the strategic plan.

## III. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo police

31. As at 24 May, 3,626 civilian police, including 207 border police, out of an authorized strength of 4,718 (which includes 1,100 special police), were deployed in Kosovo. Included in the total number of civilian police are one unit of special police officers from Pakistan (115 police officers), two units from Jordan (240 police officers) and two units from India (240 police officers). The total number of civilian police, including special police, currently in Kosovo constitutes close to 77 per cent of the total authorized strength.

32. UNMIK police have assumed full responsibility for executive law enforcement in the Pristina and Prizren regions, as well as at the Pristina airport's international border crossing point. UNMIK police have investigative authority in the Gnjilane and Mitrovica regions, as well as in the municipality of Pec and at the international border crossing points at Djeneral Jankovic (Blace) and Globocica. In areas where UNMIK police have not assumed full law enforcement responsibility, they have assumed primary responsibility for conducting criminal investigations. In these areas, non-investigative law enforcement functions are carried out by KFOR, with support and advice from UNMIK police. UNMIK police also continue to run the Pristina and Mitrovica detention facilities.

33. A number of non-police tasks continued to demand between 15 and 20 per cent of available UNMIK police resources at any time. Measures are being taken to transfer these tasks to international security service providers.

34. In response to the shortfall in strength, UNMIK has, since its inception, been conducting joint operations with KFOR to allow the number of police officers to be significantly bolstered by military personnel and resources. In Mitrovica, KFOR and UNMIK have established a joint operation centre and a joint strategic planning group, and carry out joint security operations for weapon searches.

35. UNMIK police also continued to work towards the development of their professional capacity to counter organized crime affecting Kosovo and the region. A comprehensive criminal intelligence structure within the UNMIK police, including both centralized and regional elements, will soon be established with the support of Member States. The establishment of this mechanism, as well as international police cooperation, will be an important step forward in the fight against organized crime.

36. UNMIK police are responsible for the establishment of the Kosovo Police Service, the future local police in Kosovo. Training, provided by the OSCE-run KPS school, is coordinated with the UNMIK police field training programme. A strategic plan envisions the training and deployment of more than 3,500 KPS officers by January 2001. The KPS trainees and provisional officers serve as an integral part of the UNMIK police until they are assessed to be sufficiently trained and capable of conducting their police duties independently. Until that time, they remain under the direct command and supervision of the Police Commissioner and his designated officers. Promising trainees in the programme have already been identified for specialized and management training.

37. So far, 794 KPS officers have graduated from the KPS school. The sixth class, which consists of 322 students, began its first week of training on 22 May. In addition, approximately 1,600 UNMIK police officers have received training in a field officers course at the KPS school.

38. KPS is the only functioning multi-ethnic public service institution in Kosovo. Tremendous efforts have been made to ensure fair representation of all minority groups in Kosovo, including Kosovo Serbs. Of the first four classes of KPS, 19 per cent of participants are women, 6 per cent are Kosovo Serbs and 5.5 per cent are from other non-Albanian communities. Intensive efforts continue to meet the gender balance target of 20 per cent for the coming classes.

## IV. Protection of minority communities and human rights

### A. Situation of minority communities

39. Improving the situation of the minority communities in Kosovo is at the forefront of the

UNMIK agenda. Despite determined efforts on the part of KFOR and the UNMIK police to address the security needs of minority populations, they have continued to be subject to harassment, violence and intimidation. The most severely affected group during the reporting period remained Kosovo Serbs. Crime continues to affect minority communities disproportionately, and while overall crime rates have stabilized, the number of murders, attempted murders and arson and grenade attacks against ethnic minorities remains unacceptably high.

40. In terms of the types of major crimes affecting minority communities during the reporting period, arson was by far the most frequent. Arson attacks committed against minorities were mostly carried out in the Pristina region and to a lesser extent in the Gnjilane region. Serb-owned properties were the hardest hit, representing 46 per cent of victims (83 properties burned out of a total of 179 incidents registered province-wide from 27 February to 20 May). A pattern emerged in some areas of arson and demolition of previously abandoned properties to clear the way for construction of new homes. The next most common major crime affecting minority communities was aggravated assault. This was followed by murder, where Serbs constituted 24 per cent of the victims province-wide (16 victims out of a total of 66 murders occurring from 27 February to 20 May).

41. As a result of the continued violence and harassment, the freedom of movement of minority communities remains restricted. This in turn affects their ability to fully exercise a range of basic rights, such as health care, education, social welfare, access to public utilities and other public services. As Kosovo moves steadily and progressively towards the re-establishment of social services and structures, efforts are being made to ensure the inclusion of minority populations. The ethnic minority communities also continued to express concern regarding the use of languages in Kosovo. UNMIK is endeavouring to address these concerns by ensuring that all public documents and signs are in all three official languages (English, Albanian and Serbian) and by exploring the possibility of requiring the use of the Turkish language in areas where the Turkish community is in the majority.

42. The inter-agency Ad Hoc Task Force on Minorities, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs and composed of representatives of the humanitarian affairs pillar (UNHCR), the civil administration pillar (United Nations) and the institution-building pillar (OSCE), in addition to UNMIK police, KFOR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), continued to meet on a weekly basis to analyse and highlight issues of concern to minority communities. The work of the Ad Hoc Task Force has concentrated on enhancing the physical protection and freedom of movement of minority populations, as well as engaging in longer-term confidence-building measures. UNMIK, United Nations agencies, ICRC and many international and local non-governmental organizations also seek to ensure that minority populations continue to have access to food, health, education and telecommunications services.

43. UNMIK is determined to change the situation of ethnic minority communities and to work towards the full implementation of its agenda for coexistence. Freedom of movement continues to be a major challenge. UNHCR-sponsored bus lines still require a security escort in order to be able to offer some degree of freedom of movement to the minority communities that they serve. Access to medical care has improved in Gracanica with the establishment of a local surgical clinic for the community. Several labour-intensive reconstruction projects are under way, with the assistance of KFOR and bilateral donors. These aim to provide income to and build confidence in minority communities. For example, 10 village employment and rehabilitation programme projects, funded by the European Union, are being implemented in Mitrovica, distributed equally between the northern and southern areas. Other programmes are under way in Pristina. Projects include reforestation, removal and recycling of rubbish and road repairs.

44. KFOR and the UNMIK police have also taken determined and targeted measures in several high-risk areas, including emergency measures and the creation of the "confidence area" in Mitrovica. Likewise, KFOR and UNMIK are working together in the Pristina region on a project designed to improve conditions for minority communities in the area. Through the joint project, immediate security is being provided to those members of SNC Gracanica who are participating in JIAS. In addition, the project aims to enhance long-term security for minority communities in general

through the execution of development projects such as telephone repair, road rebuilding, education and health projects in the area.

45. UNMIK promotes dialogue between ethnic communities through administrative, political and economic interaction. It continues to encourage multi-ethnic participation in JIAS at both the central and municipal levels. Members of different ethnic communities interact on practical administrative issues in the JIAS departments and the administrative boards. This is the first step in any reconciliation process. The different ethnic communities also interact on political issues through IAC, KTC and the municipal councils. Through such political bodies, open discussions between different groups are promoted and fostered. Confidence-building and reconciliation measures are also being undertaken through economic incentives, such as job creation programmes and inter-community trade activities.

46. The promotion of inter-community dialogue was facilitated by UNMIK through a series of humanitarian round-table discussions involving the Roma, Ashkalija (Albanian-speaking Gypsy) and Egyptian populations. The third of these meetings, which took place on 12 April, brought together for the first time representatives of these communities with Kosovo Albanian political leaders. At the end of the meeting, the six community leaders and the three Kosovo Albanian leaders (Messrs. Qosja, Rugova and Thaci) adopted an eight-point declaration. Among the key points were: recognition that the Roma communities are an integral part of Kosovo society; condemnation of the violence against them; and agreement to draft a platform for action to solve the problems of the Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptians. A Platform for Joint Action covering the main areas of concern was endorsed by both IAC and KTC.

## B. Human rights

47. Violations of the human rights of all communities in Kosovo continue to be a major concern of UNMIK. Systemic problems in the criminal justice system have sustained a climate of impunity. There are persistent complaints from ethnic minorities that criminal incidents against them are not fully investigated or prosecuted in comparison with crimes against the majority community. Pre-trial detention is of major concern, both with regard to its length and access by detainees to attorneys and the outside world. This was illustrated by the recent hunger strike in Mitrovica by Kosovo Serb and Roma detainees complaining both about the length of their detention before trial and alleged bias in the treatment they had received, in contrast to the treatment of the majority community. With the number of criminal trials now increasing, the right to a fair trial is also of concern, including access by defendants to legal advice of sufficient quality to ensure that they are adequately defended. The continued lack of a functioning civil justice system is also of concern, particularly with regard to property cases.

48. The increased population movements have contributed to increased concerns regarding property rights. With neither the Housing and Property Directorate nor the civil justice system being able yet to deal with property disputes, the large number of returnees generally find themselves unable to legally access accommodation, or their return to existing accommodation causes secondary displacement of the previous inhabitants. In addition, access to education, health care and employment remains limited for returnees. There have been indications that violations of civil and political rights, in the context of elections, are already increasing. These violations include the harassment of political activists and parties, in particular the Democratic League of Kosovo. Allegations brought to the attention of UNMIK include verbal threats, physical assaults and attacks, including arson, on buildings and property belonging to political parties.

49. Violence against women and girls in Kosovo is a significant concern. More work is needed to investigate and bring to trial those accused of crimes committed against women and girls during the conflict in Kosovo and to ensure redress. Access to medical and psychological care for victims of sexual violence is limited, and many remain untreated. In addition, legal remedies are inadequate and discriminate against women. Other forms of violence against women and girls occurring in Kosovo include domestic violence and trafficking for purposes of forced prostitution. Legislative working groups are currently drafting laws to combat domestic violence and trafficking in women and girls.

50. The continued publication of "hate speech" remains a major concern. One area is the publication of inflammatory articles attacking ethnic groups. Of an

even greater security concern is the practice, among certain sectors of the local media, of publicly naming persons living in Kosovo and alleging that they have committed war crimes. Although the frequency of such publications has recently decreased, the link between them and violence was graphically illustrated with the recent murder of a Kosovo Serb UNMIK staff member. This murder came only days after the publication of an article in a local newspaper alleging that this staff member was a war criminal and giving details of where he could be found. Controlling such dangerous publications, while continuing to respect the basic principle of freedom of speech, remains a delicate balancing act.

51. Discrimination in the employment sector, particularly against ethnic minorities and the less educated, is increasingly apparent. While precise unemployment figures are not available, employment opportunities remain limited. Access to employment for ethnic minorities is greatly restricted by security concerns, which limit freedom of movement. The most prominent examples of discrimination in employment have been in the public sector, with persistent complaints of persons being employed or promoted on political grounds, particularly in the education and health sectors. There are also widespread complaints that persons who return to Kosovo after having left temporarily (including many members of ethnic minority communities) are prevented from returning to their former employment. The implementation of equitable public sector employment policies remains problematic.

## C. Detained and missing persons

52. The highly sensitive issue of missing persons, detainees and prisoners remains a serious obstacle to the resolution of inter-community tensions. My Special Representative has repeatedly highlighted the need for the urgent appointment of a Special Envoy to address these issues. Tangible progress in this regard will be crucial in promoting peaceful coexistence in Kosovo. Representatives of Kosovo Albanian political parties and local human rights non-governmental organizations have repeatedly linked their support and cooperation in the return of Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons to the resolution of the issue of detained and missing Kosovo Albanians. This appears to be the position of a significant part of the Kosovo Albanian population.

53. The issue of missing persons and detainees has been extensively discussed in IAC and KTC. The Kosovo Albanian representatives in KTC underlined the importance of raising this issue in contacts with Western Governments and bringing it to the attention of the European Parliament. Public pressure has also increased on UNMIK to further its efforts to obtain the release of Kosovo Albanian detainees in Serbia proper and to determine the fate of missing persons.

54. The Victim Recovery and Identification Commission, which was established on 11 May, is the authority responsible for the recovery, identification and disposition of mortal remains, collecting related data and providing social and legal support to the families of missing persons. The timing of the establishment of the Commission is opportune given the increasingly vocal demand by the local population and local political parties that the international community concretely address the issue of detainees and missing persons. The Commission has returned 13 bodies to their families to date. The institution-building pillar's identification project, including a team of international pathologists, assists in the identification of remains exhumed by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and other agencies, and also develops local capacity for identification.

55. The Tribunal resumed its exhumation of mass gravesites in Kosovo in April and plans to work through October 2000. During its operations in 2000, the Tribunal plans to excavate nearly 300 mass graves. During its operations in 1999, the team excavated 270 mass graves and exhumed over 2,000 bodies. According to the Tribunal, no new identification of exhumed bodies can be expected until autumn, when the Victim Recovery and Identification Commission will carry out such identification.

56. The trial of 143 Kosovo Albanians in the Nis court in Serbia culminated on 24 May in the handing down of sentences averaging 12 years of imprisonment for each prisoner. The reaction in Kosovo was, as expected, negative, sparking demonstrations across the province. My Special Representative and the Kosovo Albanian members of IAC met with the family members of the detainees in Djakovica.

# V. Establishment of the judicial system and the rule of law

## A. Judicial system

57. UNMIK has accorded priority attention to the establishment of an effective judicial and penal management system. Without such institutions, efforts to instil respect for the rule of law in the local population will be hampered. Despite the appointment of more than 400 judges, prosecutors and lay judges and the increased capacity of the courts, the unwillingness of witnesses to testify and the ethnic bias and risk of intimidation of some judicial personnel have hampered the administration of justice. Of the more than 400 judges, prosecutors and lay judges that have been appointed, only 46 are non-ethnic Kosovo Albanians, and 7 of those are Kosovo Serbs.

58. Since the judges, prosecutors and lay judges for all regions were sworn in in January and February, 11 trials have been held in the Gnjilane District Court, 8 in the Pristina District Court, 10 in the Pec District Court and 7 in the Prizren District Court. A total of 33 convictions and 12 acquittals have resulted from those trials. The six trials that were scheduled to take place in the Mitrovica District Court during the latter half of March were suspended for security reasons. However, 11 trials have been scheduled at the Mitrovica District Court between 6 June and 1 August. Trials have also begun in the Mitrovica Municipal Court.

59. From the second week in April until the third week in May, 31 Kosovo Serb and 5 Roma detainees in the Mitrovica detention centre went on a hunger strike. As noted above, the detainees began their hunger strike in protest over the length of their pre-trial detention periods. On 21 May, my Special Representative met with them and promised that he would use all his efforts to ensure that a Kosovo Serb and/or international judge would preside over their cases, in addition to Kosovo Albanian judges. As a result, the detainees agreed to end their hunger strike. Twelve trials have been scheduled for the hunger strikers in the Mitrovica Municipal Court, the Mitrovica District Court and the Pristina District Court. The efforts of UNMIK to encourage Kosovo Serb judges, who have already been nominated, to become judicially active have also intensified. An international judge and one international prosecutor have been appointed pursuant to UNMIK regulation 2000/6 and are fully integrated and functional in the Mitrovica District Court. The international judge sat on a trial for the first time on 25 May at the Municipal Court in Mitrovica.

60. In order to build public confidence in the judicial system, UNMIK plans to take immediate measures, in particular the appointment of international judges and prosecutors throughout Kosovo. The particular nature of war and ethnically related crimes and the number of such cases in Kosovo demand that panels with both local and international components try them. Preparations are under way to establish a Kosovo war and ethnic crimes court. Local and international response to this initiative has been favourable. The creation of this court is a factor in the re-establishment of the rule of law, in consolidating peace through justice and in paving the way towards reconciliation.

## B. Penal system

61. Given the number of serious offences and the resumption of trials, there will soon be an increased need for space in the correctional facilities. Currently only around 100 spaces (out of a total capacity of 497) are available in different detention centres in Kosovo, which are managed by UNMIK penal management, UNMIK police and KFOR. Of the 350 persons in detention as of 29 May, more than half have been charged with serious crimes. The Kosovo Correctional Service employs over 350 local correctional officers in different positions in institutions around Kosovo.

## C. Rule of law activities

62. UNMIK continued to promote the establishment of the Ombudsperson institution. While IAC has endorsed the draft regulation, UNMIK has continued to work with KFOR to clarify the wording of the text and the extent of the powers of the Ombudsperson. The Kosovo Judicial Institute began functioning during the first week of March and has conducted a series of induction seminars for judges and prosecutors in all five regions of Kosovo. The Institute is currently preparing two round-table seminars, one on the collaboration between the police and the courts during the investigative stage (for judges and prosecutors) and the other on juvenile justice (for judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers).

63. The Kosovo Law Centre has fulfilled all conditions to become a registered non-governmental organization under UNMIK regulation 1999/22. A candidate has been selected for the position of local co-director, and the Centre is expected to open shortly. A compilation of the primary applicable criminal laws prepared by the Centre has been distributed to members of the judiciary and the local legal community.

64. The General Assembly of the Kosovo Bar Association held its first meeting since 1992 in Pristina on 29 April. Approximately 130 out of the 140 licensed attorneys currently practising in Kosovo, including representatives of all minority communities, attended. The new Executive Board of the Bar Association includes two representatives of non-Albanian communities (one Kosovo Serb and one Kosovo Turk) out of nine posts. The Bar Disciplinary Board includes 3 representatives of non-Albanian communities (2 Kosovo Serbs and 1 Kosovo Muslim Slav woman) out of 18 posts.

## VI. Humanitarian activities

65. UNMIK, through the humanitarian affairs pillar (UNHCR), cooperates closely on humanitarian and other issues with other United Nations partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and over 250 international and 45 local non-governmental organizations.

### A. Transition of the humanitarian programme to longer-term development and reconstruction

66. The emergency relief needs of Kosovo have been successfully met. Therefore, the humanitarian affairs pillar will cease to exist as a formal component within the UNMIK structure by the end of June 2000. However, a Humanitarian Coordinator, named by UNHCR, will work with my Special Representative's Executive Committee and serve as an observer in KTC. The Humanitarian Coordinator will continue to facilitate the transition to reconstruction and development in close cooperation with the three remaining pillars.

67. While the transition process has advanced well in many respects, there remain some areas of concern. Lack of access to services by minority communities continues to be a major problem as a direct consequence of the security situation and, as a result, there will continue to be a need for humanitarian assistance to such communities. Also, as agricultural production resumes, the distribution of international food assistance must be monitored carefully to ensure that it does not inhibit local agricultural production.

68. The JIAS Department of Reconstruction, which is under the economic reconstruction pillar (EU), has designed an important programme for assisted housing reconstruction, including selection criteria and construction standards. UNHCR has seconded expert staff to the pillar in order to accelerate the coordination of this process and to pass on knowledge gained from the winterization project. There are also important transition initiatives taking place in other sectors. For example, WFP and other agencies, including UNHCR and several international non-governmental organizations, are working closely with the JIAS Department of Health and Social Welfare on the creation of a new social welfare system. It has been agreed that WFP and its partners will continue to provide a reduced level of food aid as part of the overall welfare package. Common beneficiary criteria and registration lists will ensure a coordinated system, with beneficiaries receiving food and/or cash.

69. The Humanitarian Community Information Centre works closely with a wide range of actors to encourage and facilitate information sharing in support of ongoing humanitarian relief, as well as reconstruction and development efforts. The Centre has developed a database to facilitate the regional coordination of housing reconstruction. It has also provided data collection and mapping support to the civil registration process, through collaboration with the institution-building pillar.

### B. Returns

70. Of some 841,000 Kosovo Albanian refugees who have returned to Kosovo, more than 147,000 have

returned in an organized manner, mostly with the assistance of UNHCR and IOM. It is estimated that 13,900 refugees from Kosovo, including Albanians, Serbs and Roma, remain in neighbouring countries. As at 29 May, the total number of internally displaced persons from Kosovo who had registered for humanitarian assistance in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stood at some 211,000, with 180,000 in Serbia and 31,000 in Montenegro.

71. While voluntary return movements from Western Europe and other countries have been ongoing, forced returns started at the end of March. It is anticipated that between 100,000 and 150,000 people will return to Kosovo during the current year. At a meeting of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum and Migration (a consortium of 16 Governments dealing with asylum, refugee and migration issues), held in Geneva in March, UNMIK, including UNHCR, urged host Governments to ensure orderly, humane and phased returns. UNMIK also urged Governments to establish a clear priority for returns on a voluntary basis. On 6 April, UNMIK and the Government of Switzerland signed a memorandum of understanding on the issue of returnees to Kosovo, which was based on a memorandum of understand signed by UNMIK and Germany in November 1999.

72. UNMIK has recognized the generosity of host countries in receiving large numbers of Kosovo refugees during the crisis. However, the Mission has expressed concerns that, in view of Kosovo's limited absorption capacity, uncontrolled large-scale returns could have a potentially destabilizing effect and prove detrimental to the achievements made to date. There is particular concern that the already precarious situation of minority populations could deteriorate still further in the event of large-scale returns of Kosovo Albanians competing for scarce housing and employment opportunities. Therefore, on 13 April, my Special Representative issued an open letter that appealed to the authorities of host countries to minimize the practice of forced returns, especially of those who are socially or ethnically vulnerable or have a criminal history, and to pace the returns in a way that would allow humanitarian agencies to provide the necessary support to those returning upon their arrival in Kosovo. My Special Representative also called upon those countries to actively participate with UNMIK in the reception of returnees in Kosovo.

73. A Joint Committee on Returns for Kosovo Serbs was established on 2 May to explore prospects for the safe, orderly and sustainable return of those displaced Kosovo Serbs wishing to come back to their homes and to coordinate all efforts and initiatives in this regard. It is composed of representatives from UNMIK and KFOR, as well as Bishop Artemije of SNC Gracanica. The Joint Committee on Returns is the only channel through which return movements of Kosovo Serbs will be considered in order to avoid uncoordinated initiatives that could endanger the safety of returnees. Oliver Ivanovic from SNC Mitrovica has been invited to join the Committee. A working group has fielded several missions in different locations in order to assess the feasibility for returns and to work on improving conditions. Some displaced persons have come to visit their places of origin, and in other areas there have been some returns already. The proposal regarding the return of Kosovo Serbs to Istok has led to a series of protests in the Pec region.

74. Implementation of the Platform for Joint Action for the Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptian communities is also crucial for the creation of conditions that will foster the return of displaced populations. Within the general framework of the Platform, UNHCR is actively pursuing "go and see" visits which would permit displaced Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptians to take informed decisions about their return at this stage.

75. The return of other minority populations to their places of origin is of equal concern, and UNMIK is committed to creating conditions that would permit such return without discrimination. UNHCR, as the agency mandated to seek durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, will continue playing a role in this regard.

76. Within Kosovo, the first returns of ethnic Albanians to northern Mitrovica went ahead in early March as an important component of the mission's strategy to address the division of the city. The circumstances under which these returns took place were difficult. Since then, the situation has calmed down, although there are still reports of harassment of ethnic Albanians in northern Mitrovica. The installation of the footbridge linking the three apartment buildings in northern Mitrovica, where over 250 ethnic Albanians returned, to southern Mitrovica, together with the widening of the confidence zone, are new and positive security measures that are enhancing freedom of movement. Efforts will continue to enable

Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons to return, on a voluntary basis, to their apartments in southern Mitrovica.

### C. Mine action

77. Demining activities are to remain under humanitarian coordination structures at least for the remainder of this year, following which a national demining body should assume responsibility. The Mine Action Programme, under the leadership of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre, coordinates mine action activities. The anticipated increase in mine and unexploded ordnance casualties coinciding with the arrival of spring has occurred as expected, with the rate now averaging 15 persons killed or injured per month. A total of 101 people have been killed and 395 injured in mine or unexploded ordnance incidents since June 1999. Incidents involving cluster munitions dropped by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization continue to occur. The most recent incident killed a young boy and critically injured two more children. The number of teams undertaking cluster bomb clearance has risen to 17 and, in addition, KFOR has recently increased its efforts to survey and mark the affected areas. Mine clearance activities continued throughout the period under review, with significant progress being made in this area. To date, 3,405 anti-personnel mines, 3,768 anti-tank mines, 3,066 cluster bombs and 9,327 items of unexploded ordnance have been cleared by teams coordinated by the Mine Action Coordination Centre.

## VII. Sectoral developments

78. Considerable progress has been made by UNMIK in establishing normality and improving the living conditions of the Kosovo population. The development of the legal basis for the interim administration, in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the applicable law, is an ongoing process. Twenty-seven regulations and ten administrative directions were issued by my Special Representative during the period from 1 March to 31 May. The regulations and administrative directions cover a range of issues, some of which establish the JIAS departments, provide the legal basis for revenue collection (e.g., registration of businesses and tax administration) and establish the legal instruments necessary for the upcoming municipal elections (e.g., the Central Election Commission and the registration of political parties). UNMIK has also focused on gender mainstreaming along sectoral/departmental lines in order to promote institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women in Kosovo.

### A. Reconstruction

79. "Kosovo: Reconstruction 2000", a comprehensive public reconstruction and investment programme, has been presented to donors so as to better target donor resources in support of the Mission's priorities for reconstruction. The reconstruction needs are extensive. In aggregate, investments of over DM 2 billion have been identified. Funds pledged by donors currently total DM 2.6 billion, against which known commitments total DM 1.2 billion. A number of high-priority needs remain without significant funding, including the rehabilitation of courts, schools, hospitals and other public buildings; the development of multiple solid waste disposal facilities and environmental clean-up; and the development of the local human resources.

80. The Central Housing Committee has been established as the coordinating board for housing reconstruction in Kosovo. UNMIK and its partners, especially donors, have agreed on a common approach to housing reconstruction in order to maximize the impact of available aid and to ensure fair and transparent distribution. The basic strategy seeks to concentrate on the neediest people in Kosovo and to stimulate the development of economic activity in the private housing market. Coordination structures are being established at the local level. To date, 19 municipal boards have been set up to identify beneficiaries and to monitor the execution of the building works. The European Union has committed DM 110 million to this effort. Over 12,000 houses have already been rebuilt and work is currently under way on an additional 5,000. This effort is in addition to the very extensive building activity being undertaken by the private sector.

### B. Health and social welfare

81. The health care system in Kosovo has shown steady improvement. A Kosovo Drug Regulatory Authority empowered to issue import licences for pharmaceuticals and to control and regulate the import

and sale of drugs has been established. A number of administrative instructions have been issued to establish policies, for example on tuberculosis and oral health. A health facility master plan, intended to guide donors and non-governmental organizations in the reconstruction of health care facilities, has been prepared. The recent tularaemia epidemic in Kosovo was investigated and contained through the combined efforts of UNMIK, KFOR, United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations. A major effort has been launched to stop an infection of staphylococcus aureus in the maternity ward of the Pristina University Hospital. All hospitals and most health houses have now been provided with high-capacity generators to replace or complement the smaller ones that were acquired last winter as an emergency measure.

82. A $3 million World Bank-funded project has been initiated to design a strategy for health care financing, strengthen the capacity of the health insurance fund, prepare an implementation plan for the restructuring of the health sector and monitor the impact of social reforms. The final round of payments under the emergency financial assistance programme, designed to provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable families of Kosovo, was completed. A total of about DM 30 million was disbursed, which benefited over 80,000 families.

## C. Education

83. UNMIK has initiated a process, together with international agencies, donors and local participants, to formulate a blueprint for the education system in Kosovo. The World Bank has sponsored a large project at Pristina University, which includes the formulation of new statutes, the introduction of a modern management system and the establishment of a programme for the certification of physicians and lawyers. The printing and distribution of all primary and secondary school textbooks in the Albanian, Turkish and Bosniac languages is nearing completion. Efforts continue to encourage Kosovo Serb teachers to accept teaching assignments and review textbooks in the Serbian language for use in Kosovo schools.

## D. Transport and infrastructure

84. Seven airline companies are presently operating daily service from Pristina, and three others will start shortly. More than 13,000 commercial passengers were registered in April at the Pristina airport. A Kosovo Aviation Authority has been created to assist and coordinate the development and conduct of civil aviation in Kosovo. The Pristina airport now operates on a self-financing basis.

85. Efforts to rehabilitate and improve the transport and infrastructure sector have intensified as the weather has improved. During the period under review, a total of 11 projects in various regions have been initiated, on facilitating and managing urban traffic, maintaining streets and installing traffic signs and signals. The European Union has committed DM 30 million for road-building programmes.

## E. Post and telecommunications

86. The sale of UNMIK postage stamps and first-day covers began on 15 March, and efforts to fully restore the postal system in Kosovo are continuing. The international letter service was scheduled to start on 31 May. The new global system for mobile (GSM) telephone service, commercially launched in February, has developed to cover four cities and the airport in Kosovo. There are about 20,000 pre-paid subscribers at present. Repairs to the fixed telephone network continue; in particular, two projects have been developed for reconnecting Kosovo Serb enclaves to the public network.

## F. Agriculture

87. UNMIK, together with FAO and the World Bank, is making vigorous efforts to revitalize agricultural activity in Kosovo. Fertilizers, seed potatoes, maize and other seeds, as well as vegetable kits, have been distributed to farmers for the spring sowing season. A $25 million World Bank-funded project to re-launch farming activities and reorganize veterinary services has been initiated. The European Union is committing DM 20 million to agricultural projects this year. The wheat harvest in July is expected to yield 220,000 tons, which would meet the needs of 65 per cent of the population. A cattle vaccination campaign will be completed in the coming months. A forestry

management structure is being set up and tree planting has begun.

## G. Environmental protection

88. Within the framework of institution-building activities, an environmental awareness campaign was launched on Earth Day (22 April) with the planting of trees and flowers as well as a massive clean-up effort all over Kosovo. UNMIK and KFOR have both begun environmental clean-up projects, including a river-cleaning project in Podujevo and a garbage clean-up project in Mitrovica and Pristina. A survey is under way to determine the capabilities and needs of local institutes that are active in monitoring the quality of air, water, soil, biological diversity and food. A survey of environmental pollution related to the Trepca industrial complex has been completed. The survey showed significant residual pollution. Plans for a clean-up are being prepared.

## H. Youth and sports

89. In view of the large number of young people in Kosovo, separate departments for youth and sports have been established under JIAS. The Department of Youth will play an advocacy role to promote youth initiatives, foster international and regional contacts and steer civil society agencies that are active in this field. The Department of Sports has initiated a number of activities to harness and promote talent in various sports. Donor support is being sought to create a modern sports infrastructure and to improve existing facilities.

## I. Civil security and emergency preparedness

90. Extensive efforts have continued to develop the Kosovo Protection Corps into a capable civil emergency unit. The total strength of KPC, as at 29 May, was 4,542 persons, including 53 from minority communities. Ten per cent of all KPC positions are reserved for minorities. More than 20,000 individuals applied for the Corps, and 4,510 final nominees were selected. Of those, over 130 were rejected as a result of background checks. Complaints against members, or alleged members, of KPC have diminished. There have been 95 allegations of non-compliance with KPC regulations or criminal activity by KPC members. A total of 59 cases are under investigation, and 36 have been closed for lack of evidence. Since the establishment of KPC, four of its members have been removed for offences and nine other individuals are currently under suspension pending review of the charges against them. All KPC members are on probationary status for one year, and individuals may be dismissed for prior criminal activities whenever such activities come to light.

91. Introductory training for KPC members, coordinated by IOM in cooperation with the Council of Europe and non-governmental organizations, is now well-advanced. Senior KPC officers have received training in human rights, civil protection, KPC regulations and leadership. Mid-ranking officers have undergone similar programmes, with the addition of mine-awareness training. Ordinary KPC members have received initial training in civil protection, human rights, first aid, basic emergency operations and KPC rules and regulations. IOM management advisory teams, composed of advisers in various fields, are deployed at the central and regional levels to develop KPC management and administrative capabilities.

92. In addition to training, KPC members have been engaged in a range of tasks. More than 1,000 members have been involved in various work projects, such as garbage clean-up, road repair, school reconstruction and building of local services such as bakeries and greenhouses. More than 30 additional projects, such as tree planting, school painting and road repair, are being prepared.

## J. Civil documents

93. UNMIK will begin to issue UNMIK travel documents in order to facilitate the travel of persons in Kosovo to third countries. The layout and design of the travel document has been finalized, and a contract has been signed for the printing of the documents. The documents have been successfully tested and found to be tamper-proof. The Presidency of the European Union, on behalf of the 15 member States, has issued a statement of support for the new travel document. Meanwhile, 2,658 Emergency travel recommendations have been issued to date. They are, however, not always honoured by neighbouring countries. Birth, marriage and death certificates are being issued by all

municipalities. Three vehicle registration sites, in Pristina, Djakovica and Prizren, are now operational. About 22,000 vehicles have been registered to date.

## K. Public services

94. The development of a non-politicized and efficient civil service for Kosovo remains an important objective for UNMIK. Progress is being made in the development of a professional local civil service at the central and municipal levels. Positions within JIAS are advertised, and staff are selected on the basis of merit. Training and human resources management programmes are being developed. A significant achievement has been the smooth transition from the system of stipend payments to salary payments for all public employees paid from the Kosovo consolidated budget. A total amount of DM 26 million was disbursed as salaries to 54,000 employees for the months of March and April 2000. A central payroll database, which will include all public employees, is being developed.

## L. Housing and Property Directorate

95. The Housing and Property Directorate and Claims Commission, which deals mainly with private residential housing disputes, has begun its operations. The Kosovo Cadastral Agency has been established, and steps have been taken to appoint commissioners to the Housing and Property Directorate and Claims Commission.

## M. Banking and Payments Authority

96. The Banking and Payments Authority of Kosovo provides UNMIK with payment services from its main branch in Pristina and limited cash payment services from its 6 branches and 22 sub-branches around Kosovo. To date, more than 200,000 cash payments amounting to over DM 200 million have been made. Through the Authority's Licensing and Supervision Department, the first banking licence was issued on 10 January to the Microfinance Bank, and since then the Bank has opened branches in Pristina, Prizren and Pec. In addition, 5 preliminary banking licences have been issued to commercial bank licence applicants who anticipate opening some 12 new branches by the end of the year. Approximately eight non-bank financial institutions also provide much-needed credit to citizens and small businesses.

## N. Labour

97. Vocational centres are being established, which are coordinated by the Kosovo employment offices. Entrepreneurial training programmes, targeting female-headed households, are under way.

## O. Trade and industry

98. To encourage the restart of economic activity, to manage existing assets in an efficient and responsible manner and to attract new investment, a strategy for private sector development has been finalized. The strategy includes a transparent and internationally defensible process to definitively determine the ownership of commercial assets and property and to pay fair compensation where it is due. In most cases, UNMIK expects that this will lead to reasonably rapid privatization. Arrangements for interim measures to revitalize enterprises (including management leases and contracts) will be taken in respect of enterprises under the Mission's interim administration. The strategy has been presented to IAC. In this regard, the Department of Trade and Industry has now finalized its negotiations for a 10-year management lease for the Sarr Cement Factory. A three-stage strategy to consider the future of the Trepca industrial complex is being implemented. International consortium negotiations continued with a third, and possibly final, round of talks scheduled in early June.

## P. Public utilities

99. Over DM 150 million has been invested in the power sector, and repair work has now been completed on one of the main power generation units, which was severely damaged by fire earlier this year. Repair work on other facilities is continuing. The power situation has now stabilized and supplies of coal, chemicals and consumables have been built up. During the reporting period, Kosovo was able to export energy at certain times of the day.

100. In the water supply and sanitation sectors, further donor commitments have been secured for supporting a

range of medium- and long-term programmes totalling more than DM 100 million over the next three years. This will ensure the reconstruction of all the existing urban water supply systems. A continued and ongoing communication between the public utility enterprises and UNMIK has been established in an effort to coordinate the reform of this sector. During a recent donor working group meeting, the fundamental structures for an overall sector strategy and future regulatory framework were finalized.

## VIII. Democracy and civil society

### A. Democratization

101. The institution-building component (OSCE) is the lead entity in building democracy and developing civil society in Kosovo. Supporting the development of democratic structures and processes and promoting the participation of people at all levels of society is one of the key tasks of the institution-building pillar.

102. The Institute for Civil Administration has been established and will be the official training institution for the public sector in Kosovo. Until the Institute is fully operational, interim training programmes are being conducted on topics such as personnel management, principles of democracy and human rights awareness, budget management and control, citizen participation, project management and public relations. In addition, technical training courses in computer skills and registration procedures have been held for executive and support staff. On average, each course has 140 participants. Thus far, 700 senior municipal administrators have participated in five seminars and over 250 civil servants have completed computer skills courses.

103. Five political party service centres have been established throughout Kosovo to provide branches of all political parties with access to basic infrastructure and communication facilities. Through these centres, political parties are assisted in developing democratic programmes and structures of organization and enabled to communicate among themselves and with other political parties outside Kosovo. Political party service centres also help the political parties to develop a democratic relationship with the electorate and to deal with public opinion and the media. Such support will be crucial for developing the capacity of Kosovo's political parties to compete effectively and fairly in the municipal elections. UNMIK has also begun the process of political party registration, in accordance with UNMIK regulation 2000/16, and political party certification. Party supporter lists have been issued to some 30 parties, which are currently collecting the signatures necessary for both the registration of the party as a legal personality and the certification of the party for the municipal elections.

104. The scale and complexity of election preparations led to the establishment of the Political Party Consultative Forum in April in order to keep all political parties informed of decisions of the Central Election Commission regarding the electoral process. At the Forum, political parties and coalitions have an opportunity to meet with senior UNMIK officials to discuss election issues, such as a code of conduct for election campaigning and the certification of political parties for the upcoming municipal elections. The Forum has met three times since 21 April. A number of political party training activities have also been held around Kosovo. These training sessions address such issues as public and media relations, the basic principles of political party organization and platform development. Particular attention is being paid to include Kosovo Serb and other ethnic minority parties in these activities. During May, training was provided in nine distinct locations; four more training courses are planned for June.

105. UNMIK also continued to work with international and local women's groups in order to promote the active participation of women voters in the municipal elections and to encourage female candidates to run for office. Starting in May, a series of round tables on the role of women in political life, designed to enhance and encourage women's participation in political life and in public bodies, was initiated. Women politicians from several Kosovo parties have attended the discussions.

106. At present, more than 200 non-governmental organizations are registered in Kosovo. Similar to political party service centres, NGO resource centres give logistical support and offer training opportunities to these organizations. Out of 10 projected centres, 4 have already been opened.

### B. Media affairs

107. A national and international group of lawyers and media experts completed the first draft of the interim broadcast regulation on 24 May. This regulation will create the Interim Broadcast Commission, which will be responsible for licensing broadcasters as well as enforcing a code of practice for all broadcasters. The regulation also establishes the legal structure for Radio Television Kosovo (RTK) as an independent public service broadcaster. UNMIK is working with technical experts to develop the specifications for broadcast equipment for RTK and for transmission equipment for the terrestrial broadcast transmission system in Kosovo.

108. A four-week training course for local radio journalists from across Kosovo, organized in conjunction with UNDP, was conducted during April. Approximately 40 local journalists took part. On 15 May, a major two-week training course for journalists at RTK and selected newspapers began on basic reporting and editing techniques. In addition, five media managers attended a two-week course in Canada on management skills. A second session, beginning on 29 May, was held, along with a specific training course for the journalists who will work at the Kosovo Serb station, Radio Caglavica, when it commences operation.

109. At the conference of the Association of the Media of Kosovo and international experts from the International Federation of Journalists, held on 11 and 12 March, the Association completed its code of conduct. It also made substantial progress on the creation of a court of honour, which will act as a media complaints and disciplinary board. In addition, the President of the Association made arrangements to travel to the regions to meet with Kosovo Serb journalists in order to encourage them to take part in the Association.

## IX. Preparations for civil registration and municipal elections

### A. Civil registration

110. Elections are the next step in the political transition process and are scheduled to be held in October. My Special Representative has decided to include the municipalities of both Zvecan and Malishevo in the municipal elections. A Joint Registration Task Force has been established by the civil administration (United Nations) and institution-building (OSCE) pillars with the objective of carrying out civil and voter registration of habitual residents of Kosovo living in Kosovo, and voter registration for habitual residents living outside of Kosovo. It is estimated that there are approximately 1.2 million potential applicants for the first phase of civil and voter registration.

111. The Task Force initiated an early start of registration on 17 April in the Gnjilane region, and registration centres were opened throughout Kosovo on 28 April. The registration period is scheduled to end around 15 July. As at 26 May, 195 out of 199 registration centres were opened, at which 292,299 registration applications had been submitted. 32,784 additional cases (11 per cent) have gone into the review process. Documentation has been located in the municipal record offices for 60 per cent of the review cases. The average number of applicants per day is about 20,000.

112. Out-of-Kosovo registration began simultaneously with in-province registration by mail in 32 countries and in-person registration in Montenegro, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Albania; and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Despite persistent efforts by UNMIK to secure the cooperation of the Yugoslav authorities on the registration of Kosovo internally displaced persons in Serbia proper, there has been no change in their negative position on this issue. Registration sites are being prepared on the northern and south-eastern boundaries with Serbia to allow potential applicants currently residing in Serbia access to the registration process.

113. Surveys have shown that the majority of registrants possess adequate documentation. However, the Task Force has established an enquiry service for those for whom there is no back-up documentation. The service requires the completion of an extensive questionnaire to describe and justify their claims of identity and residence. Furthermore, the Registration Appeals Commission has formally commenced operation. The Commission will hold hearings in Pristina and in the various regions. Special provision will be made for hearings in regions populated by non-Albanian communities. The Commission will hear and decide appeals concerning cases in which a person has

been denied habitual residency status and was consequently denied admission to the civil registry. It will also adjudicate voter eligibility in cases where the applicant prevails in his or her appeal to the Commission.

114. Strenuous efforts have been made to ensure the registration of non-Albanians, including a specific media outreach programme (alongside similar outreach programmes for women, youth and the disabled). In general, the Kosovo Serb community continued its non-participation policy despite the efforts of UNMIK to persuade its members otherwise. A special meeting of the Political Party Consultative Forum was convened in Zubin Potok on 6 May to inform the Kosovo Serb political parties about recent developments regarding civil registration and electoral matters. The discussion emphasized that Kosovo Serb participation in registration was contingent on security and return. The Joint Registration Task Force is currently addressing the issue of the non-accessibility of registration sites as a result of security concerns.

### B. Municipal election preparations

115. The Central Election Commission is the principal regulatory body overseeing the conduct and supervision of the election process, and is composed of three international and nine local members. The Commission formally convened for the first time on 18 April, with all members present except for a Kosovo Serb representative. The Kosovo Serb observer in IAC had announced on 14 April that the Kosovo Serb community would keep its seat vacant until the conditions of security and return were met. At its first official meeting, the Commission adopted a code of conduct for political parties, coalitions, candidates and their supporters, which seeks to promote conditions conducive to the conduct of free, fair and informed elections and a climate of democratic tolerance in which political activity can take place.

116. The Commission has so far adopted seven electoral rules for the upcoming municipal elections. It adopted the electoral rule on the Election Complaints and Appeals Subcommission as part of the effort to ensure free and fair municipal elections. An international chief commissioner and three local deputy commissioners will head the Subcommission. The Subcommission will adjudicate all complaints of violations of the electoral rules, regulations and administrative directions concerning the electoral process, including accusations of bribery, threatening of voters, carrying of weapons at political meetings and using language that incites violence and voter fraud. The Subcommission will also consider all appeals concerning the voters' list, except those that are adjudicated by the Regional Appeals Commission.

117. The electoral rule on the certification of political parties, coalitions, independent candidates and citizens' initiatives certifies eligibility for ballot access in the municipal elections. The Central Election Commission has decided that the deadline for submission of certification applications is 11 June. The electoral rule on voter registration appeals allows persons who have been denied inclusion in the voter list outside of Kosovo to appeal this decision to the Election Complaints and Appeals Subcommission. The electoral rule on voter information specifies that all public and private radio and television broadcasters in Kosovo shall broadcast informational material concerning the civil registry and the electoral process as public service announcements.

## X. Financial situation

### A. Kosovo consolidated budget

118. The Kosovo consolidated budget for 2000, initially approved through UNMIK regulation 1999/27 of 22 December 1999, has been recast to incorporate the JIAS structure and a number of other technical changes. In addition, the civil registration component has been identified as a special donor-funded project. The 2000 Kosovo consolidated budget provides for recurrent expenditures of DM 562 million, including recurrent expenditures from public enterprises and municipalities and salaries for civil servants. The number of people employed in the public sector is nearly 70,000. The 2000 Kosovo consolidated budget now provides for DM 429.3 million for the general "governmental" sector. The budget situation is under review, and revised expenditure and revenue estimates will be available by mid-June. At this point it appears that the overall revenue projections will not be met, mainly because of administrative delays in adopting some of the taxation measures. Donor pledges have been fulfilled, with DM 200 million pledged for budgetary support and DM 149 million received. As a

result, Kosovo's cash requirements should be met through September 2000.

119. Domestically generated revenue for the Kosovo consolidated budget is now in excess of DM 49 million. While internal tax collection points have now been established within Kosovo to collect sales and excise taxes, customs duty is not applied on goods coming from other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nor on imports of goods from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia pursuant to an existing trade agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and that country. Sales and excise tax collection at the boundary with Montenegro contributed largely to the increase in domestic revenue during the reporting period. Declarations for the hotel, food and beverage tax continue, and should increase in the coming months as a result of the lowering of the threshold for application of the tax to DM 10,000 turnover per month, from DM 15,000. At the same time, some utilities, such as the Kosovo power company and the Kosovo post and telecommunications company, are generating revenue through the payment of utility bills and the sale of postage stamps and GSM chips respectively. The presumptive tax on business will lead to revenue in the third quarter of the year and will significantly increase the incidence of taxation in the community.

### B. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo Trust Fund

120. As at 25 May, contributions received under the UNMIK Trust Fund totalled $32,973,929. The approved value of quick-impact projects to be paid from the UNMIK Trust Fund as at 29 May totals some $2,478,614. Payments totalling $1,201,456 have been made and a balance payable of some $522,212 remains. A total of 22 approved projects (with a value of $555,099) were transferred to the Central Fiscal Authority for payment under the Kosovo consolidated budget. There are currently 97 quick-impact projects being implemented, and 37 (with a value of $744,381) have been completed or closed. A total of some $14,457,713 was withdrawn from the Trust Fund for the payment of stipends to Kosovo civil servants and $10.0 million was withdrawn for the winterization programme.

## XI. Observations

121. Working closely with KFOR, UNMIK has made great progress, not only in containing the former conflict within the boundaries of Kosovo, but also in sharing responsibility for the interim administration with the local population. Through innovative measures, UNMIK has created an environment in which the population has become engaged in and committed to the process of creating provisional institutions for self-government. Nonetheless, while much has been done, much remains to be done.

122. Regrettably, some aspects of Kosovo society have not changed. Kosovo Serbs and other minority communities continue to be murdered, attacked and threatened. UNMIK staff members have also been murdered by extremists motivated by ethnic hatred. Such acts have drawn strong condemnation. However, UNMIK and KFOR continue to strive to create a safe and secure environment for all residents of Kosovo.

123. Local leaders and the people of Kosovo have made some encouraging efforts to create a society in which all people can live without fear. But understanding and tolerance in Kosovo remain scarce and reconciliation is far from a reality. It is vital that all concerned, leaders and ordinary people alike, make a personal and concerted effort to bring violence, intimidation and harassment to an end. While the international community can promote tolerance and coexistence, it is, in the end, the responsibility of the local population to nurture the basic prerequisites for a peaceful society in which all communities can live a normal life.

124. The fate of missing persons and the continued detention of persons from Kosovo in prisons in Serbia remain matters of deep concern that must be addressed on an urgent basis. I call upon all Member States to contribute to this cause, not only through the provision of funds and personnel for the ongoing exhumations in Kosovo, but also politically and diplomatically. All efforts must be made to resolve the fate of the missing persons from all ethnic communities in Kosovo. Likewise, I call upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work with the United Nations and Member States to resolve the issue of the continued detention of persons from Kosovo in Serbia proper. The appointment of a Special Envoy for missing persons, detainees and prisoners is therefore under active consideration.

125. The development and implementation of the rule of law in Kosovo requires UNMIK, with the valuable assistance of OSCE, to address all aspects of the provision of law and order — judicial, penal and law enforcement. Building and reforming a judicial system cannot be tackled piecemeal; a comprehensive approach is required. UNMIK began rebuilding the judicial system upon its arrival in Kosovo. Since then, the judicial system has made marked advances. Criminal cases are being heard and the law is being enforced; however, the partiality of the Kosovo judicial system must be remedied. The local judiciary has not yet proven itself capable of distancing itself from the recent conflict, and therefore international judges, prosecutors and support staff must be provided to support both the establishment of the day-to-day court system as well as the Kosovo War and Ethnic Crimes Court. Professional training and development of the local judiciary must also be supported. To underpin the judicial system, an efficient penal system must be established. This requires both resources and international personnel.

126. The United Nations, for the first time, fielded an executive police mission in order to provide effective policing on the streets of Kosovo. The challenges are immense. In order for UNMIK to maintain law and order in Kosovo, it must have the resources to do so. The training of KPS officers must also be accelerated so that increasing responsibility for law and order rests with representatives of the local population. I appeal to all Member States to provide UNMIK, as a matter of urgency, with the number of police officers and special police units necessary to implement its mandate.

127. The demilitarization of KLA and the establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps are key achievements of UNMIK. KPC is funded entirely from voluntary contributions, which will be exhausted in August. Continuing support is essential if KPC is to receive meaningful training and continue to make an effective contribution to the reconstruction of Kosovo.

128. Good progress has been achieved in establishing a macroeconomic framework in Kosovo. Thanks to substantial help from the donors, and especially from the European Union, essential services like electricity and water have been maintained, despite very difficult circumstances. An immediate objective is to boost revenue collection to improve the sustainability of the Kosovo budget. This will be achieved through enhanced tax collection measures and improvements in cost recovery in the utilities sector. A second immediate objective is to implement the policy-driven public investment programme (Reconstruction 2000), which will facilitate the channelling of international funds towards reconstruction priorities.

129. Today, Kosovo's economy is remarkably vibrant: 70 per cent of private enterprises have now restarted and are producing more and employing more than in 1998; winter wheat planting was at 80 per cent of the historical average; and the construction sector is booming. However, unemployment remains at around 50 per cent, and much still has to be done to establish the institutional and legal framework to meet the third main challenge ahead: encouraging enterprise development. A workable set of rules on company activities is needed urgently to provide both enterprises and potential investors with a stable environment. Also, existing enterprises must be helped to make the most out of the resources they have without prejudice to their eventual ownership. Interim measures are needed, focusing on good management, including through management contracts, leases and concessions, as well as measures to encourage the development of credit facilities for small and medium enterprises. In addition, privatization must be tackled, as it is the only long-term way to revitalize large parts of the economy, attract investment and establish a tax base.

130. In the coming months, UNMIK will work to broaden and deepen its achievements so that they take root in Kosovo. In addition to rebuilding a shattered society in legal and economic terms, UNMIK must also strive to rebuild communities. Key to this is the return of all refugees and displaced persons of all ethnic backgrounds. All previous residents of Kosovo have the right of return. This right cannot be made conditional, although the actual rate of return will be governed by the principles of voluntariness, sustainability and security. UNMIK will continue to strive to create those conditions. Continued international support for those returns, as well as the management of forced returns, is essential — funds, resources, personnel and continued political support combine to create an environment supportive of durable returns.

131. An essential element in the creation of long-term stability in Kosovo is the increasing inclusion of its people in the administration of the province to give them greater responsibility for its development. UNMIK undertook early and important steps in this

regard with the formation of the Kosovo Police Service and the establishment of the Kosovo Transitional Council and advisory bodies, as well as the establishment of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure and the Interim Administrative Council. The next step is to conduct Kosovo-wide elections for municipal bodies. Already the political landscape in Kosovo shows greater evidence of pluralism than might have been expected. The municipal elections will give these nascent political parties the chance to achieve electoral support and to begin to represent the wishes of the electorate at the municipal level. It is vital that the people of Kosovo register for these elections and that the parties conduct fair and open campaigns. I urge the people of Kosovo to register to vote and to participate in the municipal elections.

132. Democracy in Kosovo must begin to take root, but given Kosovo's troubled history, institutionalizing the sharing of administrative and political responsibility between the ethnic communities concerned will not be quick or easy. It is important, however, that UNMIK continue its energetic steps to facilitate greater inclusion of local residents. An important step in this regard is the development of a contract with the people of Kosovo. The contract should incorporate all the principles of Rambouillet and resolution 1244 (1999), guarantee the protection of all current and displaced residents of Kosovo and provide confidence in the future. Such a contract places obligations on all parties involved in building a peaceful and stable Kosovo.

133. Unfortunately, the security situation over the past few weeks has deteriorated. An upsurge of vicious attacks on Kosovo Serbs in several areas has undermined Kosovo Serb confidence in the future. These attacks appear to be part of an orchestrated campaign. The international community's continued support and involvement in Kosovo is conditional on the full cooperation of all of Kosovo's political parties and communities. The international community did not intervene in Kosovo to make it a haven for revenge and crime. The leaders and residents of Kosovo must play their part in meeting their obligations and responsibilities to make Kosovo an area where all may live in security.

134. In conclusion, I would like to commend my Special Representative, Bernard Kouchner, as well as all the international and local staff of UNMIK for their efforts in support of United Nations activities in Kosovo. I also wish to place on record my warm appreciation to all the men and women of UNMIK who are working in the regions and municipalities, often under very difficult and demanding conditions, for their continued dedication to the cause of the Organization. Finally, I wish to thank the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and her staff for ably meeting the challenges of the emergency relief needs of Kosovo throughout the winter and successfully facilitating the transition to reconstruction and development within the Mission.

# Annex I

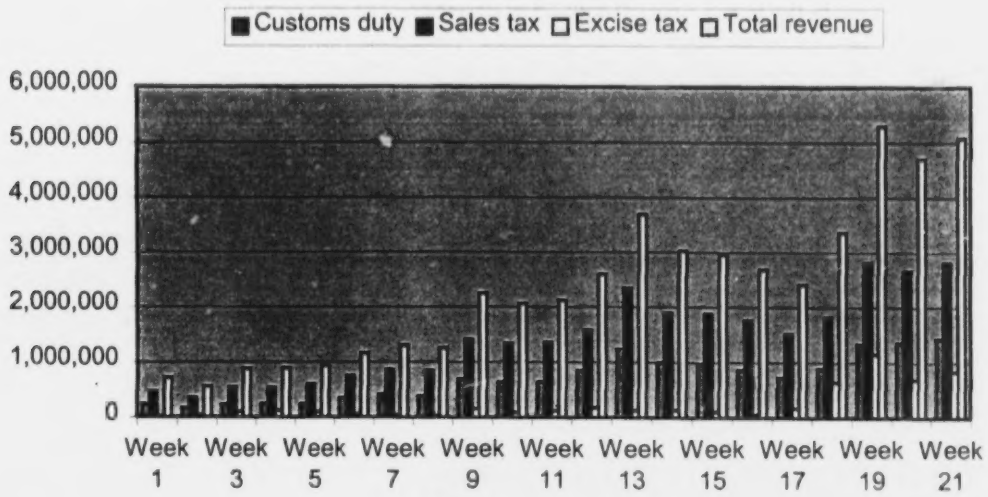
## Kosovo consolidated budget

### 1. Expected versus actual revenues, 2000

(*Millions of deutsche mark*)

| Summary of revenue as at 27 May 2000 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Customs duty** | **Sales tax** | **Excise tax** | **Total** |
| **Total, 20-27 May** | **1 422 449** | **2 813 257** | **836 553** | **5 072 259** |
| **Total to date** | **14 836 107** | **30 122 075** | **4 935 393** | **49 893 575** |
| **Border customs post Hani I Elezit** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 512 828 | 1 174 503 | 114 714 | 1 802 045 |
| Total to date | 6 181 506 | 15 033 853 | 1 543 979 | 22 759 338 |
| **Border customs post Vermice** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 51 280 | 89 757 | 34 219 | 175 256 |
| Total to date | 537 032 | 908 954 | 153 322 | 1 599 308 |
| **Inland clearance depot Pristina** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 377 839 | 626 545 | 0 | 1 004 384 |
| Total to date | 4 250 359 | 7 040 717 | 98 988 | 11 390 064 |
| **Tax-collection office Peja** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 295 846 | 617 403 | 687 620 | 1 600 869 |
| Total to date | 2 776 671 | 5 321 825 | 3 014 337 | 11 112,833 |
| **Inland clearance depot Prizren** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 134 509 | 222 309 | 0 | 356 818 |
| Total to date | 873 589 | 1 440 203 | 0 | 2 313 792 |
| **Pristina Airport** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 1 590 | 2 624 | 0 | 4 214 |
| Total to date | 70 799 | 135 533 | 124 767 | 331 099 |
| **Inland clearance depot Gakova** | | | | |
| Total, 20-27 May | 48 557 | 80 116 | 0 | 128 673 |
| Total to date | 146 151 | 240 991 | 0 | 387 142 |
| **Customs offences**[a] | | | | |
| Total to date | | | | 548 120 |

[a] Customs offences are not included in total revenue.


Customs duty
Sales tax
Excise tax
Total revenue
6,000,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
Week 1
Week 3
Week 5
Week 7
Week 9
Week 11
Week 13
Week 15
Week 17
Week 19
Week 21

## 2. Budgetary assistance donor grants
(Fiscal year 1999/00)

Table 1
**Kosovo general government budget (grant component)**
(Status as at 30 April 2000)

| | | *For Joint Interim Administrative Structure revised budget only* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Funded by* | *Contributing country* | *Planned* | *Pledged* | *Received* | *Balance (pledged minus received)* |
| **Designated donor assistance** | | **20 700 000** | **21 996 913** | **14 071 876** | **(7 925 037)** |
| Kosovo Protection Corps | | 20 700 000 | 20 700 000 | 12 774 963 | (7 925 037) |
| | United States[a] | | 9 685 000 | 9 685 000 | - |
| | Germany[a] | | 3 089 963 | 3 089 963 | - |
| | **Balance yet to be pledged** | | **7 925 037** | | - |
| District Heating | | | 1 296 913 | 1 296 913 | - |
| | Canada[a] | | 1 296 913 | 1 296 913 | - |
| **Undesignated budget support** | | **198 300 000** | **199 951 333** | **164 891 131** | **(35 060 202)** |
| | **Balance forward from 1999 surplus** | | 29 632 685 | 29 632 685 | - |
| | European Commission | | 68 453 000 | 39 116 600 | (29 336 400) |
| | United States | | 20 200 000 | 20 200 000 | - |
| | European Commission | | 19 600 000 | 19 600 000 | - |
| | United Kingdom | | 15 950 000 | 15 950 000 | - |
| | Japan | | 14 790 822 | 14 790 822 | - |
| | World Bank | | 10 120 200 | 10 120 200 | - |
| | United States | | 3 959 180 | 3 959 180 | - |
| | Canada | | 4 140 722 | 4 140 722 | - |
| | Switzerland | | 3 703 600 | | (3 703 600) |
| | France | | 3 482 538 | 3 482 538 | - |
| | Canada | | 2 719 202 | 2 719 202 | - |
| | Italy | | 2 020 202 | | (2 020 202) |
| | Luxembourg | | 1 179 182 | 1 179 182 | - |
| **Total donor funding for budget programme support** | | **219 000 000** | **221 948 246** | **178 963 007** | **(42 985 239)** |
| **Total revenue** | | **423 232 886** | **432 233 123** | **199 055 346** | **(233 177 777)** |
| **Donor grants for special procurements not covered by budgeted expenditures** | | | **45 588 186** | **6 388 186** | **(39 200 000)** |
| Electricity import costs | European Commission | | 39 200 000 | | (39 200 000) |
| Water repair | European Commission[a] | | 234 699 | 234 699 | - |
| Bulldozers | Netherlands[a] | | 5 379 404 | 5 379 404 | - |
| Pristina hospital | Italy | | 375 000 | 375 000 | - |

| | | For Joint Interim Administrative Structure revised budget only | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Funded by* | *Contributing country* | *Planned* | *Pledged* | *Received* | *Balance (pledged minus received)* |
| Undetermined | Sweden | | 60 000 | 60 000 | - |
| Building refurbishments | European Commission | | 45 600 | 45 600 | - |
| Heating repairs | European Commission | | 141 054 | 141 054 | - |
| Heating repairs | Germany | | 50 000 | 50 000 | - |
| Unknown | Unknown | | 100 609 | 100 609 | - |
| Fuel purchase extension | European Commission | | 1 820 | 1 820 | - |
| **Total donor funding (budget programme support plus special procurements)** | | | **267 536 431** | **185 351 192** | **(82 185 239)** |

*Note:* We have estimates for travel documentation fees of DM 10.5 million. However we are only recognizing enough revenue to offset the expenditures being added to the budget in order to keep the JIAS amended budget revenue neutral. Additional revenue may be recognized as a result of a comprehensive review of the budget scheduled for later this year.

[a] Donor grants received in 1999 but carried forward into 2000.

Table 2
**Kosovo Consolidated Fund budgetary assistance donor grants**
(Fiscal year 2000)

| *Donor* | *Pledged* | *Currency* | *Approximate equivalent in Deutsche mark* | *Date received* | *Cash received (Deutsche mark)* | | *Intended programme* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Budget support* | *Targeted support* | |
| European Union | 72 120 | European Union | 141 054 | 3 January | | 141 054 | Heating repairs |
| European Union | 35 000 000 | European Union | 68 453 000 | | | | Budget support |
| European Union | 10 000 000 | European Union | 19 600 000 | 10 March | 19 600 000 | | Budget support |
| European Union | 20 000 000 | European Union | 39 200 000 | | | | Import costs — electricity |
| United States[a] | 10 000 000 | United States dollar | 20 200 000 | 7 March | 20 200 000 | | Budget support |
| United States | 2 000 000 | United States dollar | 3 959 180 | 22 February | 3 959 180 | | Budget support |
| United Kingdom | 5 000 000 | Pound sterling | 15 950 000 | 7 March | 15 950 000 | | Budget support |
| United Kingdom | 2 000 000 | United States dollar | 3 927 427 | 19 January | | 3 927 427 | Civil registration |
| Switzerland | 1 970 000 | United States dollar | 3 703 600 | | | | |
| Japan | 7 300 000 | United States dollar | 13 724 000 | 10 March | 13 724 000 | | Budget support |
| Canada | 2 000 000 | Canadian dollar | 2 719 202 | 9 February | 2 719 202 | | Budget support |
| Canada | 3 000 000 | Canadian dollar | 5 938 770 | | | | Budget support |
| World Bank | 5 000 000 | United States dollar | 9 400 000 | | | | Budget support |
| France | 12 000 000 | French franc | 3 482 538 | 22 February | 3 482 538 | | Budget support |
| Italy | 375 000 | Deutsche mark | 375 000 | 13 January | | 375 000 | Pristina hospital |
| Italy | 2 000 000 000 | Lira | 2 020 202 | | | | Budget support |
| Sweden | 60 000 | Deutsche mark | 60 000 | 14 January | | 60 000 | |
| European Union | 45 600 | Deutsche mark | 45 600 | 7 January | | 45 600 | Building refurbishment |
| Germany | 25 000 | Deutsche mark | 25 000 | 9 February | | 25 000 | Heating repairs |

| *Donor* | *Pledged* | *Currency* | *Approximate equivalent in Deutsche mark* | *Date received* | *Cash received (Deutsche mark)* | | *Intended programme* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Budget support* | *Targeted support* | |
| Germany | 25 000 | Deutsche mark | 25 000 | 9 February | | 25 000 | Heating repairs |
| **Total** | | | **212 949 574** | | **79 634 920** | **4 599 081** | |

[a] United States contribution is adjusted to reflect inadvertent double counting of $5 million contributed to the International Organization for Migration.

# Annex II

## Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 29 May 2000

| *Nationality* | *Number of military liaison officers* |
|---|---|
| Argentina | 1 |
| Austria | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 1 |
| Belgium | 1 |
| Bolivia | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 |
| Canada | 1 |
| Chile | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| Denmark | 1 |
| Finland | 2 |
| Hungary | 1 |
| Ireland | 3[a] |
| Italy | 1 |
| Jordan | 1 |
| Kenya | 1 |
| Malawi | 1 |
| Malaysia | 1 |
| Nepal | 1 |
| New Zealand | 1 |
| Norway | 1 |
| Pakistan | 1 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Romania | 1 |
| Russian Federation | 2 |
| Spain | 2[b] |
| Switzerland | 1 |
| Ukraine | 1 |
| United States of America | 2 |
| Zambia | 1 |
| **Total** | **37** |

[a] Two non-commissioned officers included.
[b] Including the chief military liaison officer.

# Annex III

## Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 29 May 2000

| *Nationality* | *Civilian police* | *Special Police Unit* |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 27 | |
| Austria | 49 | |
| Bangladesh | 28 | |
| Belgium | 5 | |
| Benin | 5 | |
| Bulgaria | 60 | |
| Canada | 86 | |
| Czech Republic | 6 | |
| Denmark | 30 | |
| Dominican Republic | 16 | |
| Egypt | 69 | |
| Estonia | 5 | |
| Fiji | 31 | |
| Finland | 20 | |
| France | 77 | |
| Germany | 291 | |
| Ghana | 135 | |
| Hungary | 10 | |
| Iceland | 2 | |
| India | 298 | 241 |
| Italy | 56 | |
| Jordan | 230 | 240 |
| Kenya | 38 | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2 | |
| Lithuania | 9 | |
| Malaysia | 48 | |
| Nepal | 54 | |
| Netherlands | 1 | |
| Niger | 5 | |
| Nigeria | 50 | |
| Norway | 14 | |
| Pakistan | 87 | 113 |
| Philippines | 22 | |
| Poland | 9 | |
| Portugal | 23 | |

| *Nationality* | *Civilian police* | *Special Police Unit* |
|---|---|---|
| Romania | 45 | |
| Russian Federation | 120 | |
| Senegal | 16 | |
| Spain | 39 | |
| Sweden | 44 | |
| Tunisia | 10 | |
| Turkey | 123 | |
| Ukraine | 30 | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 63 | |
| United States of America | 540 | |
| Zambia | 55 | |
| Zimbabwe | 52 | |
| **Total** | **3 035** | **594** |
| **Grand total** | **3 629** | |

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Security Council

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6 June 2000

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-third session**
Agenda item 63
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fourth year**

## Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letter dated 27 April 2000 (A/54/852-S/2000/370), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 27 and 30 April 2000, as well as 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19 and 26 May 2000.

On 27 April, four C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. Two of the aircraft departed the airport on the same day, while the other two departed on the morning of the next day.

On 30 April, 18 Turkish military aircraft (14 F-16, 3 C-160 and 1 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows: the 14 F-16 and the 3 C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 1 May, three Turkish military aircraft (two F-4 and one CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The two F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting the Nicosia FIR.

On 4 May, two Turkish military aircraft (one C-160 and one F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The F-4 violated

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the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 May, 18 Turkish military aircraft (14 F-16, 3 C-160 and 1 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara. The C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before exiting in a south-easterly direction. At noon on the same day, the two aircraft, with an extra C-160, violated once more international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara. The CN-235 aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting the Nicosia FIR.

On 8 May, one CN-235 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The CN-235 violated the national airspace of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara. The F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 May, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-easterly direction. Early in the afternoon of the same day, the same aircraft violated once more international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 10 May, one KC-135 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-easterly direction.

On 12 May, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The B-200 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before landing at 1100 hours at the illegal airport of Tymbou, in the occupied area of the Republic. The said aircraft departed the airport on the same day at 1532 hours.

On 16 May, 10 Turkish military aircraft (8 F-16 and 2 F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 17 May, eight Turkish military aircraft (four F-16 and four F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 18 May, eight Turkish military aircraft (two F-16 and six F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 25 May, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

While strongly protesting these actions, which violate international law as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and calling for their cessation, I would like, once more, to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey so that the efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/540

# Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

## Identical letters dated 5 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 4 June 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 23 to 31 May 2000 they carried out 214 sorties, 78 of them from Saudi Arabia, 44 from Kuwait and 92 from Turkey. He goes on to affirm Iraq's inalienable right to defend its territorial integrity and to seek compensation for the damage done by such aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 214 sorties in the period from 23 to 31 May 2000, 78 of them from Saudi Arabia, 44 from Kuwait and 92 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 92 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1015 hours on 23 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1255 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1000 hours on 28 May 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Aqrah, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1015 hours on 29 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Sinjar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1317 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1015 hours on 30 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah and Irbil areas. The aircraft attacked an area in Ninawa Governorate, wounding one civilian. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1040 hours on 31 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Aqrah and Irbil areas. The aircraft released eight heat flares in the Badriyah and

Fayidah areas north of Mosul. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 122 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1755 hours on 25 May 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Amarah, Najaf, Qal`at Sukkar, Nukhayb and Karbala' areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1905 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1255 hours on 26 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Najaf, Basrah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Qurnah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1135 hours on 27 May 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Qal`at Sukkar, Najaf, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah and Rifa`i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1100 hours on 28 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Samawah, Qal`at Sukkar, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Ashbajah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Basrah, Qurnah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1200 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0935 hours on 29 May 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Rifa`i, Afak, Basrah, Qurnah and Salman areas.

Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1035 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0720 hours on 30 May 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Basrah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom against Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against Iraqi civilian targets and installations, urges the Security Council to perform the duties assigned to it, as exemplified by the maintenance of international peace and security, by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, bring to a definitive end and refrain from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/541

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 25 May 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am honoured to draw your attention to the Conference on Security and Development in the Adriatic and Ionian and to the documents that it adopted, herewith attached. The Conference was held in the Italian city of Ancona on 19 and 20 May 2000. It was attended by the Italian Prime Minister, the Foreign Ministers of the six countries that border on the Adriatic and the Ionian seas (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia), the European Commission President, the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the European Budget Commissioner, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese European Union Presidency, the coordinator of the Stability Pact, and representatives of multilateral and regional organizations operating in the area. Representatives of all the countries of the European Union, of the Stability Pact and of the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Process, together with other neighbouring countries, were also present. The Foreign Minister of Montenegro attended as an observer.

During the Conference the Ancona Declaration (annex I) was adopted, sanctioning the start of a new regional integration process, the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative. Within this framework the Adriatic and Ionian Council was established. It will meet periodically at the ministerial level, calling in the ministers of various sectors depending on the issue being treated.

There were also four panel discussions on the main aspects of cooperation that coastal countries intend to strengthen. The conclusions of the meetings on economic cooperation, tourism and maritime transportation (annex II) are attached, as are those on environmental cooperation and the safeguarding of water resources (annex III); on inter-university cooperation (annex IV); and on cooperation in the fight against organized crime (annex V). On the occasion of the Conference there was also a seminar on the role of private enterprise.

This initiative enters into the context of the participating countries' commitment to the integration of South-Eastern Europe as well as into the process of rapprochement with the European Union. This is consistent with the regional approach advocated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, Carl Bildt. The dynamic launched with the Ancona Conference is aimed, in fact, at starting a positive cycle of cooperation based on the assumption that economic and social growth per se are measures of conflict prevention and of post-

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conflict rehabilitation. The Conference also underlined the complementarity between the Adriatic and Ionian cooperative network and the activities carried out by other organizations and initiatives in the region, particularly those provided for by the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and the Central European Initiative.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sergio **Vento**
Ambassador

**Annexes to the letter dated 25 May 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

## Annex I

# THE ANCONA DECLARATION

**Adopted at the Conference on Development and Security in the Adriatic and Ionian (Ancona, 19- 20 May 2000).**

**Albania, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paskal Milo;**
**Bosnia and Herzegovina, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jadranko Prlic;**
**Croatia, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tonino Picula;**
**Greece, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, George Papandreou;**
**Italy, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lamberto Dini;**
**Slovenia, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dimitrij Rupel;**
**at the presence of the President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi;**

- meeting on 20 May 2000 in Ancona at the Conference on Development and Security in the Adriatic and Ionian (henceforth referred to as the Conference) at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Italy;
- reaffirming their commitment to all the principles and norms enshrined in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and other OSCE documents;
- realizing that enhanced regional cooperation is an effective incentive that is instrumental to fostering political and economic stability, thereby making it the most solid basis for progress in the European integration process;
- determined to foster peace and security in the Adriatic and Ionian region by promoting sustainable economic growth and environmental protection and by exploiting cultural heritage that the countries in this region share;

- taking into account the many cooperation initiatives and programmes in the region already carried out by the European Union and looking forward to their development;
- aiming at fostering synergy, coordination and complementarity between the Adriatic and the Ionian cooperation network launched at the Conference, activities carried out by the other regional Organizations and Initiatives present in South-Eastern Europe and/or Central Europe, and activities envisaged by the "Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe" and the CEI;
- building upon a multifaceted network of bilateral relations that they intend to further strengthen by promoting new bilateral agreements, such as those signed in the framework of the present Conference, which can create a homogeneous, multilateral pattern of cooperation through shared content and objectives;
- wishing to open the Adriatic and Ionian cooperation to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as soon as it is firmly on the path to respect for human rights and democratic freedoms in line with the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe principles and criteria;
- welcoming involvement in our meetings of representatives of the Republic of Montenegro and wishing at this early stage also to include the Republic of Montenegro, as a constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the cooperation framework launched at the Conference;
- conscious that the Adriatic-Ionian basin forms an integral part of the Mediterranean and therefore ready to examine ways of cooperation with the other countries of the Mediterranean to implement the aims and objectives outlined in the Declaration;
- taking stock of the conclusions of the four Round Tables on cooperation in the field of economy, tourism and maritime transport in the Adriatic and Ionian area; on cooperation for the environment and the safeguarding of the resources in the Adriatic and the Ionian; on interuniversity cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian; on organised crime in the Adriatic and Ionian basin and the role of coastal states and supranational and multilateral organisations; as well as of the workshop on the role of the private sector in the development of the Adriatic and Ionian areas, held in the framework of the present conference;

1. **agree** to cooperate on ensuring that the whole of the Adriatic and Ionian basin can become an area of peace, stability and increasing prosperity, based on neighborly relations and protected from illegal activities that are causing their societies human suffering, social and economic damage, and security threats;
2. **decide** to launch the "Adriatic and Ionian Initiative" (AII) as an Initiative for dialogue and cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian region and to this end to establish the "Adriatic and Ionian Council" (AIC), which will be convened on a rotation basis at the ministerial level; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia are members and invite the European Commission to fully participate in the activities of the AIC according to the procedure to be determined later on;
3. **determine** that, without prejudice for other areas of cooperation which might be selected in the future, special attention shall be given to the following areas: economic, transport and tourism cooperation, including technical assistance; sustainable development and protection of the environment; cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education; and cooperation in the fight against illegal activities;
4. **stress**, with regard to economic and transport cooperation, the importance of making full use in a sustainable way of the vast potential of the Adriatic and the Ionian in order to turn the region into an area of progress and growth in Europe; underline the role of the AIC as a forum for discussing present and future cooperation in this field and formulating new ideas on cooperation; point to the need for economic and technical assistance to create, inter alia, a regional climate favourable to the participation of the private sector; stress the need to increase the efforts to create the conditions under which the private sector will invest and reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the Stability Pact Investment Compact; underline that small and medium enterprises, Chambers of Commerce and business associations play an important role in the development of the Adriatic and Ionian region, appreciate the development potential of maritime links between the Adriatic and Ionian basins; underline the importance of freedom to provide international maritime transport services and stress the need for initiatives aimed at simplifying and harmonising port administrative procedures and decide to increase co-operation in this sector and enhance navigation safety and information

also by establishing links between ports and port operators on both sides of the Adriatic and the Ionian; conscious of the need to improve also the existing infrastructure for land transport communications, agree to support projects of common interest such as the Pan European and Trans European Corridors and underline the importance of freedom to provide the services in international road haulage on these corridors, with due respect to the existing international agreements; will consider the opportunity to support other projects of common interest in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, such as the Adriatic and Ionian Highway project, in the light of the feasibility study;

5. **note** that the establishment of closer cooperation creates better possibilities for solving specific environmental problems jointly; decide to promote and, where possible, institutionalise meetings between the professional categories involved in managing and utilising the resources of the Adriatic and the Ionian in a sustainable way; take note of the initiative of the Government of Italy to launch an Experimental Scientific Co-operation Project, which is open to participation of countries of the region, under the aegis of FAO, designed to safeguard fish resources in the Adriatic and the Ionian, in accordance with the guidelines set by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean; and urge the undertaking of further joint efforts in this area; stress the need to take into account the Adriatic and Ionian dimension within the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution; stress that an integrated approach among environmental and other sector policies should be encouraged to ensure that economic activities are compatible with sustainable development goals; note that increased efforts are also needed in capacity building activities to improve the scientific basis for strategic environmental assessments; recommend a stronger cooperation for the implementation of all the UN environmental conventions and in particular to strengthen the impact of Annex IV Countries action of UNCCD;

6. **decide** to increase cooperation in the field of culture, education and science, building upon the unique and diverse cultural identities of the Adriatic and the Ionian area and on the historically close cultural links; stress their will to strengthen the cooperation in higher education and vocational training, referring particularly to

partnerships between Universities, academic and training institutions and cultural and research centres, point to the importance of developing exchanges in the field of teaching and learning at the school level and of promoting direct contacts in the artistic and literary sectors as well as in the cultural industry; agree to foster the cooperation in order to preserve the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and to promote sustainable cultural tourism;

7. **note** that tourism offers a solid platform for promoting the identity of the Adriatic and Ionian region and stress their wish to increase cooperation in view of elaborating possible common projects;

8. **underline** the need to fight against illegal activities in the Adriatic and the Ionian that jeopardise the security and welfare of citizens of Adriatic and Ionian States – both EU and non-EU members – and may even hinder the development of some States in the region; decide to set up a coordination mechanism for more rapid, efficient exchange of information through the establishment of national points of contact for police, judiciary, and customs, according to the model foreseen in the meeting of the Chiefs of police of the Adriatic and Ionian countries; to promote the alignment of their legislation, enhance transparency in public administration and business, and develop an adequate policy to tackle corruption, including appropriate and effective measures; reaffirm their commitment to the Anti Corruption Initiative under the aegis of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe; decide to organise training courses in the judicial, policing and custom sectors in conjunction, wherever possible, with international organisations; to focus investigations on combating trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking, smuggling, money laundering, and every serious unlawful activity in which transnational criminal organisations are implicated;

9. **underline** the importance of promoting cooperation between local administrations and civil societies in the areas identified in the Declaration in order to foster links among peoples of the Adriatic and Ionian region and favour the exchange of experiences and mutual understanding;

10. **appreciate** the actions and initiatives recalled by the European Commission at the Conference, which will substantially contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives that the Conference set for the region and could constitute a solid platform for future EU actions in the area;

agree on the need for deeper involvement by the EU in the Adriatic and Ionian region and invite the European Commission to play an active role in the aforementioned cooperation areas; stress the desirability of a full and effective utilisation of EU available structural and assistance instruments to support cooperation that would involve the Governments and local administrations of the Adriatic and Ionian region in the fields identified in the present declaration;

11. **resolve** to meet in the second half of the current year and decide to convene a Committee of Senior Officials to consider ways of implementing ideas on co-operation within the AIC framework and establishing the relevant Rules of Procedure.

## Annex II

### ADRIATIC AND IONIAN INITIATIVE

**Round table on economic tourism and maritime transport cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian areas**

1. The Conference examined the specific geo-economic features of the area and of the individual coastal states, the volumes and types of maritime and port traffic and the make-up of merchant fleets.

2. It affirmed the strategic importance of the infrastructure system of the Area and debated issues relating to the development of multimodal transport corridors, with specific reference to the Adriatic Corridor, and Corridors 10, 5 and 8; it also expressed the hope that the MoU. on the Paneuropean Adriatic-Ionian transport Area will be signed shortly. The participants agreed to take the necessary steps in order to include the Adriatic-Ionian corridor in the Pan-European Transport Network.

3. It devoted particular attention to the technical examination and comparison of the organizational models of the main ports; the Parties involved illustrated their current maritime cooperation experiences, and cooperation ventures currently being defined, as well as cooperation between home ports, and with foreign ports.

4. With input from entrepreneurs in the transport industry, it examined existing potential for developing shipping and traffic with other Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean basins, and with areas traditionally and potentially interested in using the Adriatic ports, with particular reference to the development of multimodal trasport and short sea shipping.

5. The participants agreed that it would be appropriate to step up cooperation in this sector, regularly reviewing progress in relation to traffic (short and long-haul commercial and passenger traffic), marinas, and computer and information links between ports, the port operators and transport operators on both sides of the Adriatic.

6. Italy's port Authorities have expressed their readiness to support the training of port managers, and to enhance the skills of specialized port and harbour workers. Hopes were expressed that a clear legal and juridical framework be set up for maritime and port investments and for forms of cooperation in accordance with current international practice.

7. A wide-ranging debate was held on the safety of shipping, which raised the issues of cooperation between the countries involved in search and rescue operations at sea, VTS (Vessel Traffic Service), on a ship-reporting system applying to oil tankers and ships carrying noxiousand dangerous cargoes, and a system for traffic separation arrangements, together with recommended and compulsory routing, in order to raise safety standards in such a narrow and high traffic-intensive basin as the Adriatic-Ionian.

*In particular, it was emphasized that once this phase of defining bilateral agreements has been concluded, all the parties concerned will jointlysubmit the relevant proposal to IMO for adoption in accordance with international conventions.*

8. In the context of the future work of the Adriatic-Ionian Corridor it was suggested that cooperation be expanded also to other areas of the economy such as small and medium-sized entreprises and energy.

9. The participants strongly emphasized the immense tourist potential of the Adriatic-Ionian basin. They agreed that the tourist industry in the region is in line with the nodern trends in global tourism. They stressed the need to develop a common marketing strategy which will contribute to expanding tourism products in all countries in the region. Furthermore they underlined the importance of developping common projects such as nautical tourism assessment, white fleet projects, environment protection awareness, which are aimed at increasing the quality of tourism offerings, thus making the Adriatic-Ionian region one of the most attractive destinations.

10. Lastly, all the parties undertook to support, in all the appropriate fora, any initiative, including proposed legislation, to remove the obstacles to free movement in the area.

## Annex III

### ADRIATIC AND IONIAN INITIATIVE

**Round table on environmental cooperation and the safeguarding of water resources in the Adriatic and Ionian areas**

1. In the framework of the Conference for Development and Security of the Adriatic and the Ionian the Round Table on Co-operation for the Environment and the Safeguarding of the Resources in the Adriatic and the Ionian was held in Ancona on May 19, 2000.

2. The meeting was co-chaired by Mitja Bricelj, Secretary of State of the Slovenian Ministry for Environment and Valerio Calzolaio, Secretary of State of the Italian Ministry for Environment and was attended by representatives of international organisations such as the United Nations and its specialised agencies, environmental organisations and associations, producers, trades and professional associations involved as well as representatives and experts of the European Union, of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, Slovenia and Italy.

3. The meeting analysed the issues of the protection of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea as a particularly sensitive area and the need for first of all implementing its effective protection against negative effects of sea transport (navigation and related activities) and land-based pollution sources, in compliance with what was stated in international conventions on these issues, such IMO, the Barcelona Convention and Related Protocols and the UN/ECE Convention. Moreover, the need was stressed for taking the very high value of scientific, social and cultural and historical heritage into proper account which must be accompanied by special attention to be paid to values of bio-diversity at the genetic, community and Adriatic and Ionian ecosystem levels.

4. The meeting highlighted the need for starting any possible form of co-operation within the 1994 UN Framework Convention to Combat Desertification and in particular its Annex IV. To this respect the wish was expressed that a concrete connection can be established between the Adriatic Initiative and the Barcelona Convention Framework.

5. The participants in the round table:
   - Evaluate the necessity to examine a proposal for a declaration by IMO recognising the Adriatic and Ionian Seas as particularly sensitive sea areas;
   - Recognise the importance of adequate protection of marine and land environment for a sustainable development of the Adriatic-Ionian region;
   - Endorse fully the joint statement by the participants in the high-level expert meeting held in Split on May 8-10, 2000, and in particular the establishment of a Joint Comprehensive Environmental Programme for the Adriatic-Ionian region, with Croatia as lead country;
   - Request UN/ECE and UNEP/MAP to proceed with the preparation of an Inception Report for that Programme, and the establishment of a PCU (Project Co-ordination Unit) of that programme in Split;
   - Recommend to ensure fast and effective financing of "quick start" projects included in the Joint Statement of the Split meeting, as well as of a more complete Programme of Action resulting from the Inception Report;
   - Express appreciation to Italian Authorities for their readiness to share their experiences through pilot environmental projects with other countries of the Adriatic-Ionian region;
   - Express appreciation to the Central European Initiative (CEI) for their support in the preparation of the Split meeting and their readiness to co-operate in the implementation of the Joint Environmental Programme, in particular by involving the business sector.
   - Recognise the relevance of the implementation of the Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries within the Adriatic Region.

6. During the meeting it was emphasised that the environmental policies of the Adriatic Initiative countries cannot be considered separate but all aim at reaching common objectives. To this respect, the hope was expressed that co-operation to carry out survey and research programmes considers the Adriatic and Ionian Seas as a unique system of resource management. During the meeting initiatives in the field of eco-sustainability such eco-tourism, responsible fisheries, including aquaculture and safety in ports, etc. were examined. Said policies do not aim at imposing rules but at harmonising the needs emerging from economic development and the conservation of biological and environmental resources in general taking into account the needs of all stakeholders.

7. Activities should be organised for the prevention of pollution of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas and for the preparation of Sub-Regional Contingency Plans, where appropriate, for accidental or intentional marine pollution of oil and other harmful substances such as mechanisms for mutual assistance under which competent National Authorities will co-operate in order to co-ordinate and integrate their response to marine pollution incidents. Pilot projects should be worked out for an integrated coastal area and river basin management. These projects should test the methodology for integrated basin management and coastal area, develop an effective response to address concentrated sources of pollution, develop methodology to involve relevant local partners.

8. The round table examined the aspects relating to the implementation of FAO Trust Fund Regional Project named ADRIAMED *"Scientific Co-operation to support responsible fisheries in the Adriatic Sea"*. The overall objective of the FAO-ADRIAMED is, i.a., to promote the scientific common basic knowledge among the countries and the co-operative research on responsible fisheries, including aquaculture.

9. In this view the countries expressed the wish that special attention be paid to the risk entailed by the farming of GMOs.

10. The round table expressed the wish that among the countries members of the Adriatic Initiative forms of co-operation can be concretely implemented in order to safeguard particularly sensitive areas from the viewpoint of the environmental eco-system such as wet zones, lagoons, islands, etc.

11. Note was taken of the results of the meetings among trades and professions interested in the use of resources in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. Appreciation was expressed for the concrete results achieved by these meetings and large participation by stakeholders was hoped for as a contribution to policies for sustainable development.

12. As to the water quality control in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, it was agreed that it is necessary to strengthen monitoring activities, exchange of data and information gathered from national programmes also in the framework of the implementation of MAP activities.

13. The round table issued a recommendation to the research institutes, specialised bodies and universities of the Mediterranean and Ionian countries to implement any possible form of technical and scientific co-operation in order to carry out an effective and continuous monitoring action of environmental activities and of co-operation in the designing and implementation of environmental systems and infrastructures.

14. Lastly, the proposal was made to implement joint actions in the field of environmental co-operation, the conservation of resources of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas among the countries of the areas involved and a periodic institutional consensus mechanism among the Ministers of Environment, taking into account local and regional partnerships.

# Annex IV

## ADRIATIC AND IONIAN INITIATIVE

### Round table on interuniversity cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian region

1. Cooperation between universities, other higher education institutions and between centres of excellence in the Adriatic and Ionian region constitute an essential factor for transnational cooperation in order to stress our common roots and to better focus cultural and scientific activities for the development of the area. Universities, other institutions and centres confirm their contribution also to the activities relating to the issues of the other Round Tables.

2. The Conference reviewed the state of interuniversity cooperation as implemented through direct agreements between universities and within the framework of intergovernmental cultural and scientific bilateral agreements, and under European and international multilateral programmes, with particular regard to the definition of a European higher education space , according to the principles of the Sorbone and Bologna Declarations.
The Countries of the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative will promote interuniversity cooperation in the framework of the above mentioned principles and engage themselves to enlarge those Declarations to the Countries of the area not yet signatories.

3. Delegations agreed that future interuniversity cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian will henceforth give priority to the protection and the enhancement of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the countries in the basin and the construction of the information society.

4. In the field of cultural heritage, cooperation will be developed in particular in census-taking, cataloguing and creating data banks, training experts in the conservation of monuments and in management of sites, museums and libraries, as well as in restoring and rehabilitating cultural heritage.

5. The creation of the information society in the Adriatic and Ionian region will require the universities and research centres to the widespread use of territorial information systems and information and computer technologies, with the support of specialized institutions, geared to the management of historical and cultural heritage, higher education, vocational training, remote learning and tele-medicine.

6. Interuniversity cooperation will contribute both to foster the cultural dimension of the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative and to promote a sustainable economic development. It will be strengthened in the area under schemes for the exchange of teachers and students and by defining common research programmes, as well as through specialized training and refresher courses, and the organization of conferences and seminars.

7. In order to ensure an effective and organic interuniversity cooperation it was agreed that it would be appropriate to set up, as soon as possible, an " Adriatic and Ionian Universities Network", as a permanent forum in the area, to foster and coordinate common programmes and initiatives.

# Annex V

## ADRIATIC SEA INITIATIVE

**Round table on organized crime in the Adriatic and Ionian basin and the role of the coastal states and the supranational and multilateral organizations.**

**FINAL CONCLUSIONS** Ancona, 19 May 2000.

The participating countries and organisations, mentioned in the attached list, agreed to:

1) foster co-operation through the timely exchange of information and intelligence and the development of standardized statistical indicators, in order to keep all the parties fully informed about criminal organizations, their structures and activities;

2) improve co-operation with each other's criminal investigations in order to be able to prosecute persons involved in organized crime and in the related illegal activities. In particular, it was agreed to focus national and international investigations on:
   - the trafficking in human beings, with reference both to the management and exploitation of illegal immigrants, and the trafficking in women and minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
   - the unlawful trafficking in drugs, including the related activities of producing, transporting, storing and distributing psychotropic substances, synthetic substances, and chemical precursors;
   - the laundering of any kind of criminal proceeds, aiming at identifying and seizing illegally acquired assets;
   - smuggling and other illicit trafficking;
   - all other serious crimes involving transnational criminal organizations.

3) endeavour to align the criminal legislation with European standards and establish as a serious crime:
   - the participation of any person in an organised crime group
   - the laundering of any kind of criminal proceeds
   - the trafficking in human beings and subsequent sexual exploitation;

4) set up Contact Offices and, where appropriate, Liaison Offices, for police, customs and judiciary;

5) fully implement the co-operation pattern envisaged in the Joint Declaration of the Head of Police of the Adriatic and Ionian countries, adopted in Bari on December 9 and 10, 1999;

6) organize training courses in the judicial, police and customs sectors, in conjunction with international organizations;

7) develop the Italian sponsored Adriatic Sea Initiative against Organised Crime within the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe;

8) fully support the Stability Pact Anti-Corruption Initiative (SPAI) and the Stability Pact Initiative on Organized Crime (SPOC) to be concluded, as key instruments to enhance co-ordination and cooperation. Therefore the Adriatic Sea Initiative participating countries commit themselves to adopt and implement principles and cooperation mechanisms set out therein.

9) encourage the adoption of agreements for the readmission of citizens illegally immigrated in other countries.

United Nations S/2000/542

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from Tekeda Alemu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fesseha A. **Tessema**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-46590 (E) 060600

## Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you to bring to your attention the very critical and dangerous situation faced by Ethiopian nationals in Eritrea.

The extreme form of human rights violations suffered by Ethiopians over the last two years at the hands of the Eritrean Government has so far never been given sufficient attention by the international community. This, despite the fact that nearly everyone knows that these violations have taken place and that Eritrea has continued to refuse to abide by the principles of humanitarian law. That Eritrea still refuses to give access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to Ethiopian prisoners of war is widely known, and is also widely ignored. This is a source of deep disappointment for the Ethiopian Government and for the Ethiopian people.

In the meantime, the human rights situation faced by Ethiopian nationals in Eritrea is worsening, and the latest information on the matter makes it clear that the lives of thousands of Ethiopians in Eritrea are in immediate danger. According to reliable information reaching us directly from Eritrea, the defeat on the battleground has only encouraged the Eritrean regime and its followers to intensify their crimes against Ethiopians who have the misfortune of living in Eritrea. The following represent only the most recent examples of cruelty witnessed in Eritrea:

- Seventy-nine (79) Ethiopians residing in Asmara, Keren, AdiGuadad, AdiNefas and Durfo have been killed in barbaric fashion;
- Abductions from home and places of work have become common for Ethiopians:

  1,758 from Mendefera;
  3,000 from Mitsiwa (Massawa);
  1,394 from Dekemehari;
  1,337 from Keren;

- More than 5,000 Ethiopians have been arbitrarily detained in detention camps around Asmara called "Sheketi" and "Maihabar". Thousands have been moved to neighbourhood (Kebele) detention centres and temporarily converted cinema halls;
- Torture is the daily experience of Ethiopians in detention camps and elsewhere:
  - An Ethiopian called Teklu Kebede was severely beaten on 13 May and his family, including his four children, were arrested;
  - On 16 May 2000, an Ethiopian butcher was severely beaten with three colleagues on the road to Mitsiwa. His shop and car were destroyed by government-instigated mobs;
  - On 16 May 2000, more than 100 Ethiopian daily labourers working in an organization called Asbeco were beaten and forced to walk barefoot. Their whereabouts are still unknown;

- Ethiopians residing in Asmara localities such as Gejeret, Maichuhet, Akria and Idaga Arbi were beaten severely on 17 May 2000. Some have lost their sight.

You will agree with me that such conduct instigated and carried out by the regime and its supporters cannot go unchecked and unpunished.

We appeal to you to assist these Ethiopians who are at risk and who are at the mercy of a defeated and desperate Government that cares little for principles of humanitarian law.

(*Signed*) Tekeda **Alemu**
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2000/543

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Today, 6 June 2000, the Serbs of Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, have fallen prey to terrorism and abuse of power yet again. In a drive-by shooting that has become the trademark of their terror of late, ethnic Albanian terrorists hurled a hand grenade at a group of Serbs at Gracanica, wounding Milutin Arsic, 46, Goran Milenkovic, 20, Ivica Zivic, 23, Snezana Pavic, 55, and Biljana Prica, 35. A short while after the atrocity, as they vented their frustration and protested the indolence of the Kosovo Force (KFOR), who had let the ethnic Albanian gang drive through the town, the Serbs were shot at by the members of KFOR, on which occasion Gligorije Stojanovic was hit in the head and Nebojsa Stojanovic and Miodrag Maksimovic in the shoulder.

The shameful facts speak for themselves, they reveal, only too blatantly, the siding of the international presences with ethnic Albanian separatism and their policy of ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians. Also, this time, the international presences, in fact the members of the British KFOR who were involved, ratcheted up the ignominy another notch: instead of protecting them from ethnic Albanian vandalism, they shot at unarmed Serbs whose "guilt" was to be attacked by ethnic Albanian terrorists.

The latest atrocities fit the pattern of behaviour of the international presences. Oblivious of their mandate under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 to provide security to all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, the international presences have concentrated their "peace" actions on searching Serbian homes in the few remaining Serbian enclaves, arresting the Serbs on trumped-up charges of ethnic Albanians and on preventing them from organizing their own protection as none is provided by KFOR and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). They do so against the backdrop of the escalation of ethnic Albanian terror and violence which have accounted for the murder of over 20 Serbs in recent time.

Bearing in mind the heinous crime of ethnic Albanian terrorists and the failure of the international presences to prevent the crime, as well as the abuse of power by the British members of KFOR who shot at unarmed Serbian civilians, my Government has instructed me to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

00-46695 (E) 070600

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/544

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2000
English
Original: English and French

**France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 and 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000,

*Convinced* of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

*Convinced also* of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

*Determined* to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Daylight Time, on 9 June 2000;

2. *Further decides* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

00-47168 (E) 080600

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurances to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

4. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and *expresses its* intention, prior to the end of that period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the reviews indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of this resolution on its implementation, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his briefing and report any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs;

6. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), no later than 10 August 2000, the additional Overseers necessary to approve petroleum and petroleum product export contracts in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990);

8. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, after 30 days, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic water and sanitation supplies, *decides*, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and *requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

9. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to this resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million US dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of

resolution 1284 (1999), and *expresses* its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

10. *Decides* that the funds in the escrow account which resulted from the suspension in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), and *further decides* that paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above and shall not be subject to further renewal;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications expeditiously, and *encourages* the Committee to make further efforts in that regard;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take all additional steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and *further requests* the Secretary-General regularly to review and report on the implementation of these measures;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the implementation of paragraphs 1 (a) and 6 of resolution 986 (1995) to minimize the delay in the payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products into the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the utilization of excess funds drawn from the account created by paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995), in particular for the purposes set out in paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of that resolution;

15. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of this resolution;

16. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

17. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of this resolution in Iraq;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs arising from that situation and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2000/545

# Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 31 May 2000 from the representative of the Frente POLISARIO to the members of the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara (see annex) and I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Martin **Andjaba**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

00-46848 (E) 070600

## Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

The Frente POLISARIO, having acquainted itself with Security Council resolution 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000 concerning Western Sahara, wishes to inform the members of the Council of its vigorous objection to the last part of the fourth preambular paragraph ("*endorsing* the observations and recommendations contained therein") and to the last part of paragraph 1, which refers to the exploration of "all ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara".

The Frente POLISARIO considers that the only valid framework for a just and final settlement of the question of Western Sahara is the United Nations Settlement Plan, which was agreed by the two parties and approved by the Security Council. Any approach other than the implementation of the Settlement Plan cannot, therefore, achieve that objective and would seriously undermine the international community's efforts to enable the Saharan people to express itself freely concerning its future.

Consequently, such an approach cannot be supported by the Frente POLISARIO.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated among the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Bokhari**
Representative of the Frente POLISARIO

United Nations S/2000/546

# Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 June 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the latest Turkish military action against Iraqi territory, which began on 23 May 2000, and he calls upon you to urge the Turkish Government to withdraw its invading forces from Iraq's territory forthwith.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-46882 (E) 080600 080600

## Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the letter dated 22 May 1999 addressed to you by the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq (S/2000/474, annex), I should like to call your attention to the fact that on 23 May 2000 formations of the Turkish armed forces with an estimated strength of 3,000 troops carried out a fresh military action by way of the Çukurca-Kani Masi axis. Together with the units already stationed inside Iraqi territory, they proceeded to conduct searches in the Kani Masi, Bikufah and Sanat areas. This latest act of aggression resulted in serious losses, in terms of lives and property, to Iraqi citizens belonging to our Kurdish people in the area, to say nothing of the damage done to public property.

This act of aggression by Turkey is the latest in a series of recurring attacks by its forces against Iraq's territory, and it coincides with the hostile military actions being perpetrated against the country on a daily basis by the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

The ongoing series of hostile operations and the flagrant violations of Iraq's territory and airspace that are being committed by the Turkish armed forces only confirm Iraq's repeated warnings against the consequences of the duplicitous policy being pursued by Turkey vis-à-vis the anomalous situation in northern Iraq and against its participation in perpetuating that situation for the implementation of the United States and British scheme to use its territory as a base from which to maintain the so-called no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq and prevent the restoration of legitimate authority there.

In condemning the renewed Turkish aggression against Iraqi territory in the strongest terms, the Government of Iraq calls upon the Turkish Government to withdraw its invading forces from Iraqi territory. It reserves in full its right to determine a time and a place to respond to this bellicose act, and it affirms the right of the Republic of Iraq, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to ensure that Turkey bears full international responsibility for the consequences of its recurring aggression, its violations of Iraq's sovereignty and its exposure of Iraq's security and territorial integrity to the gravest risks.

As I express the hope that the United Nations will fulfil its responsibilities as stipulated in the Charter and will halt the constant intimidation and aggression to which my country is being subjected, I ask you to do your utmost to urge the Turkish Government to comply with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law by withdrawing its invading armed forces from Iraq's territory forthwith.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq